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Part One
Pages 1-8

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SILLY WORK IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts Makes Himself Ridiculous.

ATTACKS A SOUTH CAROLINA MAN

Accuses Him of Using "Seditious and Treasonable" Language in the Silver Debate.

MOVES TO STRIKE IT FROM THE RECORD

The House Expresses Its Opinion of His Foolishness in a Vote of 200 to 71.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Young Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts is determined to keep himself in the foreground during this Congress, even if he is obliged to be ridiculous to be conspicuous. He threw the House into a commotion to-day. Reinforced by the always warlike Capt. Boutelle, he led a defense against what he imagined, apparently, was another imminent secession on the part of one South Carolinian. The country was saved, through the superhuman efforts of the two doughty combatants, and a resolution of dread import, leveled at the luckless South Carolinian, was referred to the grave and reverend members of the Judiciary Committee to be considered carefully before it shall be produced again to stir up Barrett and Boutelle.

The Alleged Secessionist.

Mr. Talbert is an Alliance member from South Carolina. He is fifty years of age, was a soldier of the Confederacy, and of late years has developed some crankeries peculiar to the Tillmanite Democracy. But his record in the House had been a fair one, until it was assailed by Barrett.

Representative Pearson of North Carolina spoke Wednesday night on the silver substitute for the Bond bill, and this Republican member stirred up Talbert, who is a regular attendant on evening sessions, by asserting that South Carolina dragged North Carolina into the horrible conflict of 1861, and that South Carolina was whipped thoroughly. Mr. Talbert denied this, and asserted that South Carolina was not ashamed of what she had done, and would do it again in like circumstances. When he was "chaffed," he insisted that, instead of being whipped, South Carolina had got tired of whipping the other fellows.

This probably would have been forgotten if Talbert had not seen fit to-day to complain in the House that he had been misrepresented in some of the press reports. Quite temperately he declared the loyalty of South Carolina, but repeated his first assertion that in the same circumstances South Carolina would do as she had done before.

A Frenzy of Excitement.

This was a great deal more than young Mr. Barrett could stand. In a fine frenzy of excitement he demanded that the speaker's words be taken down. That is always considered a grave menace, but it did not appear to frighten Mr. Talbert. He was willing to have Mr. Barrett's wish gratified, and the stenographer who had taken down the words reported them. A tumult followed, and in the midst of it Mr. Talbert's friends advised him to take his seat, for Mr. Barrett was now waxing dangerous, and Capt. Boutelle was awake and loosening his sword in its scabbard.

Amid some murmurs of disapproval Mr. Barrett went on to declare that in his opinion the member from South Carolina had violated the oath of office he had taken when he became a member of the House. He had not seceded, or declared that he would secede, but Barrett was apparently of the clear opinion that he might if not interfered with.

Talbert Explains.

Through the efforts of Mr. Crisp Mr. Talbert secured an opportunity to make an explanation. The Tillman man explained that he was not proposing to secede, but he was convinced that South Carolina, which was loyal now, would do the same thing it had done in 1861 in the same circumstances, which Mr. Talbert admitted could not again occur. Mr. Talbert objected to being held up as a boor and an ignorant person, and he declared his belief that the Southern men at the time of the war believed they were right, and he had no apology to offer for them.

That was enough for Barrett. His resolution, declaring that the words of Talbert were "seditious and treasonable," and a violation of the gentleman's oath, and that they should be stricken from the record, was read.

The House by this time was enjoying the business, and Boutelle was thoroughly excited. He was backing up Barrett, and the wiser Republican members were finding a way to get rid of the silly business. Mr. Dalzell asked to have the resolution referred to the Judiciary Committee. That was not summary enough for the warriors of the Barrett and Boutelle stripe. They wanted blood at once, and quarts of it.

Hoots and Sneers.

The Democrats hooted. Republicans sneered.

Boutelle and Barrett held the fort, very badly supported. Dalzell's motion to refer was carried by a rising vote of 154 to 51, but that was not enough for Barrett.

He was not satisfied with being sat upon. He was determined to be crushed.

He and Boutelle asked for the yeas and nays. They got them, and there were 200 of the yeas and only 71 nays. So the war was over—the resolution had gone to the Judiciary Committee, and Barrett and Boutelle retired from the battlefield with the proud consciousness that they once more had saved the Union by preventing the secession of one Alliance man who lives in Parksville, S. C.

HOUR AND A HALF OF EXCITEMENT.

A New Member "Stirs up a Hornet's Nest" in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The excitement in the House began as soon as to-day's session was opened. Mr. Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) rising to a question of privilege, said:

It has been brought to my notice that I have been misrepresented by the press of the country—unintentionally, I have no doubt, for I cannot believe that the press of the country desires to

Continued on Page 7.

MADRILENIANS IN UGLY HUMOR

Funeral of a Hooter of Martinez Campos the Occasion for a Violent Expression of Republicanism.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—This city was the scene to-day of a demonstration that it would have required very little to turn into a serious riot. As told in these dispatches Tuesday last, a number of men hooted Martinez Campos as he was driving to his residence from the railway station, on his return from Cuba.

A number of the hooters were arrested, and one of them broke away from the gendarmes who had him in custody, and sought to make his escape. The gendarmes fired twice at him and killed him. The shooting caused great excitement, and the Government was bitterly condemned by the Republicans.

This afternoon the funeral of the victim took place, and was attended by an enormous crowd. Fully twelve thousand men, most of whom were Republicans, marched to the cemetery, shouting for the entire distance, "Down with the Police," "Down with Martinez Campos," and "Long live the republic."

The Government anticipated trouble, and there was a strong display of gendarmes, who, however, appeared to be afraid to interfere with the procession in any way, lest they provoke a riot. Consequently, the crowd shouted itself hoarse, until the cemetery was reached, when the great assemblage stood with bared heads until the funeral rites had been completed.

The greater portion of the crowd then dispersed, but 2,000 of its number again formed in line and marched unmolested back to the royal palace, in front of which they gathered unmolested and shouted: "Death to the King!" "Death to the Queen Regent!" and "Long live the republic!" Even the guards who are always on duty about the palace seemed to be intimidated by the sullen temper of the mob, and made not the slightest attempt to drive them away.

After partly venting their anger against the youthful King and his mother the crowd marched to the residence of Martinez Campos, where a similar demonstration of disapproval was made.

The apathy of the police which was unquestionably due to fear, was significant. So far as known, the civil authorities made no request of the military for aid in dispersing the crowd, the members of which did as they pleased until nightfall. However, they committed no overt acts, contenting themselves with shouting and hooting, but they were very evidently in a humor to fight had they been interfered with.

After darkness had set in it was proposed to gather under the window of the hotel at which were stopping a number of republican delegates who had come to Madrid specially to attend the funeral of the victim of the gendarmes, and serenade them. The police had in the meantime mustered their courage, and told the leaders the serenade would not be allowed. The crowd, after insisting upon carrying out their plan, finally listened to their leaders and dispersed.

ARMY AND NAVY ASSEMBLY BALL

One of the Handsomest Entertainments Given in Washington This Winter Took Place Last Night.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The army and navy assembly to-night was one of the handsomest balls of the Winter. The Rifles' Hall was not only elaborately but very uniquely decorated. The walls were draped with flags of all nations, interspersed with large paintings of the new ships. These, with the setting of the stage, gave the ballroom quite a nautical look.

On the stage a mimic sea had floating on it the white squadron, the models of the New-York, Indiana, Atlanta, Wilmington, and Bancroft. These models have been lately returned from the Atlanta Exposition, and to get the use of them to-night, the club's committee had to have them insured for $20,000. A grouping of palms and ferns framed this interesting naval picture.

Mrs. Lamont, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Miles, and Mrs. Sheridan received for the club, and made a handsome line of hostesses. The officers of the Army and Navy Assembly are Major-General Miles, President; Rear Admiral Meade, Vice President, and Lieut. Niblack, Secretary. The membership comprises over 200 prominent army and navy men.

Some of the guests to-night were Miss Barney, Miss Cameron, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Davidge, Miss Condit Smith, the Misses Brice, Miss Thorndon, Miss Harmon, Miss Warder, the Misses Mendonca, Miss Leiter, Miss Letitia Stevenson, Miss Jane Fuller, Miss Cockrell, Miss Boardman, Miss Helm, Miss McMillan, Miss Pruyn, Mrs. Sartoris, Mme. Mendonca, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Representative and Mrs. Bartlett, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Dr. and Mrs. Loring, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. George Fraser, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Uhl, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore, Mrs. and Miss Breckinridge, Mrs. and Miss Hichborn, Miss Cornell, and Miss Scoville of Albany.

The German Ambassador and the Baroness von Thielman and the Hawaiian Minister and Mrs. Hatch gave dinners to-night.

FRENCH ARCHIVES DAMAGED

A Fire in the Rooms of the Ministry of War Building in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—A fire in the building occupied by the Ministry of War was confined to the rooms in which were kept the archives. These rooms were gutted, but most of the documents in them were saved. Many of those destroyed, however, were very valuable.

The Ministry of War is south of the Seine, occupying the irregular square formed by the Boulevard St. Germain, Rue St. Dominique, Rue de Bourgogne, and Rue de l'Universite. It is only a very short distance from the Chamber of Deputies.

The rooms of the archives are the most precious of the Ministry of War, which contains about 1,000 rooms. No other country possesses as important a collection of military records. The ancient archives alone comprise 4,000 volumes; the modern archives are in 2,000 boxes and 2,000 registers. The building itself, a façade of 426 feet or more, between two pavilions separated by a centre pavilion, in a composite architectural style, recalls the ornamentation of the new Louvre and has not the lightness of the Renaissance style, from which it was derived. An adjoining building, which is the residence of the Minister of War, has been the property of the Marshal Duc de Richelieu, of Lomenie de Brienne and of Laetitia Bonaparte, mother of Napoleon I. The Ministry of War building was begun in 1868 and finished in 1877, under Bouchot's direction. The rooms of the archives are at the eastern corner of the building, under the quadrangular donjon with colossal dial.

Fuerst Bismarck at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 7.—The Hamburg American line steamer Fuerst Bismarck, with a large party of excursionists aboard, which sailed from New-York, Jan. 28, touching at Funchal Feb. 4, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning en route for the Mediterranean. She will proceed this evening for Algiers.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taken gold medals against all other brands.—Adv.

A SILVERITE ULTIMATUM

Republican Party Must Espouse Bimetallism or Die.

WHARTON BARKER TO MANUFACTURERS

No More Protection for Their Products Unless They Shall Secure Protection for Silver.

DECLARATION BY SIXTEEN SENATORS

All Republicans and All Pledged to the Twin Policy of High Tariff and Free Coinage.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Wharton Barker, editor of The American, who poses before the country as the foremost leader of silver forces, recently secured the indorsement of sixteen Republican members of the United States Senate, pledging them to a policy of bimetallism and protection.

This much secured, Mr. Barker to-day has issued an open letter to the manufacturers of the country, in which he makes the bold assertion that no protective tariff bill will be passed until the protectionists of the East shall consent to have silver coupled with protection.

He further says that the responsibility rests with the manufacturers of the East to force the Republican Party to adopt his platform, and that only by so doing can they save the protective system. To ignore his platform, he declares, would mean the disruption of the Republican Party, through the alienation of the sympathy and support of those who put bimetallism before protection, and without whose support the passage of a tariff measure is impossible.

In his letter Mr. Barker says to the manufacturers: "You must indorse such a platform and force its adoption by the Republican Party, or there will be no Republican Party."

The declaration of principles on which Mr. Barker founds his letter is as follows:

Whereas, The difference of exchange between silver-standard countries and gold-standard countries is equivalent to a bounty of 100 per cent. on the products of the silver-standard countries; and,

Whereas, The cost of production in the Old World, and particularly in China and Japan, is less than products can be produced or manufactured in this country by American labor, without reducing our farmers, miners, mechanics, manufacturers, and industrial workers to the level of Chinese coolies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are in favor of rescuing the people of the United States from such impending danger by removing the difference of exchange between gold-standard countries and silver-standard countries by the only method possible, which is the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16-1 by the independent action of the United States, and we are in favor of a tariff which shall be sufficient to equalize the cost of production in the United States and in European and Asiatic countries, and that the protection incident to such tariff shall be equally distributed in every section of the United States and between the various products and industries of each State.

The declaration is signed by

H. M. TELLER, Colorado.
FRANCIS E. WARREN, Wyoming.
LEE MANTLE, Montana.
GEORGE L. SHOUP, Idaho.
J. N. PRITCHARD, North Carolina.
EDWARD O. WOLCOTT, Colorado.
JOHN H. MITCHELL, Oregon.
FRANK J. CANNON, Utah.
R. F. PETTIGREW, South Dakota.
FRED T. DUBOIS, Idaho.
H. C. HANSBROUGH, North Dakota.
T. H. CARTER, Montana.
GEORGE C. PERKINS, California.
J. D. CAMERON, Pennsylvania.
C. D. CLARK, Wyoming.
ARTHUR BROWN, Utah.

Mr. Teller appends to the declaration this statement: "I approve of the above, but prefer to have the ratio 15½ to 1."

Mr. Barker's letter to the manufacturers of the United States, dated Feb. 5, is as follows:

In sending you the above declaration of principles, presented by me to the silver conference held in Washington, Jan. 22 and 23, embodying the views of men prominent in that conference—men of such diverse politics as Senators John P. Jones, William M. Stewart, Marion Butler, and Gen. A. J. Warner, as expressly stated by them, though for reasons of political expediency they deemed it unwise for the conference to adopt it at that time, and indorsed by sixteen Republican Senators, whose names are attached thereto—Senators whose votes have made it possible to pass protective tariffs in the past, and without whose votes the passage of any protective measure in the future is impossible—and in urging you, as manufacturers, to sign this declaration of principles, already signed by sixteen Republican Senators, I have only this to say:

You must indorse such a platform and force its adoption by the Republican Party, or there will be no Republican Party. For you to ignore this platform, for you to refuse to unite bimetallism with protection, means the disruption of the Republican Party.

If you antagonize those who firmly believe in bimetallism, and who believe protection without bimetallism is impossible, who see that the depreciation of silver acts as a bounty on exports from silver-using to gold-using countries equal to the divergence in the value of gold and silver, a bounty equal at this time to 100 per cent., thus neutralizing any tariff we can adopt; who therefore insist, and rightly, that to enact a protective tariff without at the same time restoring silver to its place as money, would be folly, and who see the utter uselessness as protectionists, of giving their support to the Republican Party, if that party insists on negativing protection by joining it with gold monometallism, you will make the defeat of the Republican Party inevitable.

Unite bimetallism to protection, and you will not unite two policies identical in aim, but you will make possible the enactment of a true protective tariff, for by so doing you will gain the good will and for a measure embodying high protection and restoring bimetallism you can command the support of those Senators who have heretofore acted with the Republican Party, but who can do so no longer if that party is to become the party of gold monometallism, and without whose votes no protective tariff bill can pass the Senate.

The responsibility rests with you, the manufacturers of the East. You can force the Republican Party to adopt the above platform. By doing so you can save the protective system. If you do not do so, you will lose the sympathy and you will alienate the support of those who put bimetallism before protection, and without whose support the passage of any protective measure is impossible.

By indorsing such a platform as that already indorsed by sixteen Republican Senators and approved in substance by a number of other Senators, you can force its adoption by the Republican Party, you can reunite the Republican Party, make Republican victory and the supremacy of true American principles, the financial and industrial independence of the United States, assured, and make possible the restoration, in all its integrity, of a true protective system.

The agricultural classes will not longer give their support to protection unless justice is done them. They are impoverished by low prices for their produce, prices fixed in competition with the degraded agricultural labor of silver-using countries for the European markets. Three-fourths of our exports consists of the products of our farms. With agricultural staples we pay our debts abroad, and the prices our farmers receive for their products are so low, and the burden of our debts, which they so largely bear, so great, that they are reduced to poverty and despair.

The fall in farm produce must be checked, or our farmers will be ruined. They ask for legislation that will raise the price they receive abroad for their produce—namely, the restoration of silver to its place as money.

If you, the manufacturers, will not aid the farmers in restoring bimetallism, if you will not assist them to pass legislation that will bring them better prices for their products, as well as for the products of your mills, you can not expect, and you will not get, the support of the farmers for a protective tariff such as you hope will enable you to sell your goods at remunerative prices.

I therefore urge you to sign and return promptly the inclosed blank, so that the Senators who have already indorsed the platform can see that you, the manufacturers, understand that bimetallism and protection go together, and so that, if they see promise of restoring silver as money, by joining their forces with the free trade party, they will not hurriedly throw over protection, as they surely will if they see no prospect of securing the restoration of bimetallism through the Republican Party.

Mr. Barker seems very proud of his platform and circular letter, but the chances are that in the course of a few days he may see a new light.

It is inevitable that some of those to whom he has sent his letter will ask him why, if he calls himself a Republican, he is engaged in circulating a Democratic campaign document.

The more Wharton Barkers there are in the country the better the prospect of a Democratic victory next November.

At the same time everybody of intelligence will see that Mr. Barker is enunciating sound Republican doctrine. He is logical enough when he urges for silver the same sort of protection that is given to other products of the country.

Bimetallism and protection are, as he truthfully remarks, natural allies, and should travel hand in hand.

A Silver Case in Court.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—Ex-Congressman Bryan has brought suit in the District Court to restrain the Mayor and City Council of Lincoln from issuing $534,000 refunding gold bonds recently contracted to an Eastern loan company. Mr. Bryan does not question seriously the legality of the bond issue, but objects to the redemption of the bonds in gold, as discriminating against silver and any other legal-tender that is current in the United States.

SUSPENSION FOR MR. THORNBURGH

The Consolidated Exchange Rules Him Out for One Year—For Trading Through the Stock Exchange, He Says.

Notice was sent out by the Consolidated Exchange yesterday of the suspension from the Exchange of E. D. Thornburgh, for one year, "for acts detrimental to the interests and welfare of the Exchange."

Mr. Thornburgh gave his side of the story at his office at 41 Broadway. He said that, although his business had grown rapidly, as charged against him before the Consolidated Directors, his clearing sheets at that Exchange had not shown what he was doing, because the Exchange furnished only a limited and unsatisfactory market. He had been a believer in Tennessee Coal and Iron stock, and had interested his customers in it by advertising his opinions. He could not get the stock at the Consolidated Exchange except in small lots or by paying above the rates quoted for it at the Stock Exchange. Consequently he had sent orders for it to the Stock Exchange, and had bought it in 100-share lots at from 16 to 17.

As his customers bought, he had the stock changed at the company's office in lots to suit them. In this way he had supplied them at quoted rates. He could not have done so through purchases at the Consolidated Exchange. He displayed a bundle of the stock, which is now selling at about 23, to show that he had made actual purchases.

The Consolidated Directors, he said, had construed purchases made outside of their Exchange as bucket-shop dealings, assuming the right to make him use that Exchange for all of his business, whether it gave him a fair market or not. That was the substance of the charges on which he had been suspended, he said.

Mr. Thornburgh said he had received friendly assurances from many members of the Exchange. Three of them called while the reporter was there. Herman L. Kingsbury, who has been a member of the Exchange since 1883, was one of them. He said he quite agreed with Mr. Thornburgh that the Consolidated Exchange furnished no market for those whose customers wished to deal in only stocks except the most active. Even in active stocks purchases at the Consolidated could be made only at an advance on regular quotations. Since the Consolidated made no prices itself, but traded on quotations obtained from the Stock Exchange, he thought it came in poor grace for the Consolidated Directors to rebuke brokers who availed themselves of direct purchases through the Stock Exchange. Mr. Kingsbury said that Mr. Thornburgh was not the only Consolidated member who had traded for customers through the Stock Exchange.

CHEERS FOR THE PRESIDENT

A Great Sound-Money Demonstration in Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 7.—Congressman Richard H. Clarke, the sound-money Democratic candidate for Governor, opened his campaign in this city to-night. A thousand people gathered in the opera house, in spite of the drizzling rain, and sat through a calm, dispassionate speech of two hours and more. The size of the audience was especially significant in the face of the fact that this is the home of Capt. Joseph F. Johnston, the free-silver candidate for Governor, precedent heretofore holding each candidate's home county inviolate. Capt. Johnston had offered to introduce the speaker, but the invitation was not accepted, as the Clarke men did not propose that the Johnston clan should get any credit for the demonstration.

Mr. Clarke unequivocally indorsed Mr. Cleveland as the greatest President in fifty years, and expressed his willingness to stand or fall on that platform. Every mention of Mr. Cleveland's name was loudly applauded, and at times the house went wild over the mention of what seems, in this city, a magic name. Sound-money Democrats are rejoicing over the splendid inauguration of the campaign.

TWO MEN BEAT AND ROBBED HIM

William Ordeman of Flushing Found Unconscious Near College Point.

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 7.—William Ordeman, who keeps a bakery in Prince Street, was found bleeding and unconscious in the vicinity of the Harway Dye Works, near College Point, at 8:45 o'clock to-night.

He recovered consciousness after having been taken to the station house, and told an incoherent story. He said that two men, one short and one tall, had accosted him while he was driving and asked him to change a five-dollar bill. He did so, and then asked the men if they wanted to ride. They answered that they did. Near the dye works he felt a stinging blow, and did not remember anything after that. He said he had been robbed of an amount between $100 and $200, which he had collected in College Point.

Ordeman was suffering from cuts and bruises that looked as though a sand bag had inflicted them. The police are investigating the case. Ordeman's team and wagon were found near the spot where he was found.

A Veteran Meets Mishap.

Samuel Guthrie, who fought in the Mexican war, and the war of the Rebellion, is in Hudson Street Hospital suffering with a fracture of his left leg. Guthrie, who is seventy-six years old, received his injury by falling on the sidewalk last night in front of 287 Front Street. The fracture was in the place where a bullet hit him in an engagement during the civil war. The old man is a Scotchman, having been born in Kilgraith, thirty miles from Glasgow, and he was for twenty-seven years in the United States Navy.

He has lived in the New-York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., for some years, and receives a pension of $12 a month, granted in 1893.

A son, Dr. Guthrie, is a practicing physician in Pontiac, Mich., and a sister, Miss Annie Dundoo, lives in Greenock, Scotland. The old man has been in town about a week visiting friends.

The New-York Herald Will Begin
publishing its $1,000 prize story by Edith Carpenter, entitled "Your Money or Your Life," Monday, February 10, and will continue it daily until completed. Don't miss it.—Adv.

MORTON'S SECOND CHOICE

Friendly Relations Between the Governor and Mr. Allison.

TALK OF A POSSIBLE COMBINATION

A Division of Territory Arranged by the Two Candidates—Speculation as to the Chances of Both Being on the Ticket.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Gov. Morton is more friendly to Senator Allison of Iowa than to either Speaker Reed or ex-Gov. McKinley, or any other man who has been put into the field, as a candidate for the Presidency.

This statement is made by some of Mr. Morton's most ardent supporters, who point out that their personal relations, their methods of campaigning, and their ideas of the dignity of the Presidential office are such as to put Messrs. Morton and Allison on a friendly footing.

Senator Allison is said to have refused to allow his supporters to invade this State, establish headquarters, and begin a campaign which should be an annex of his Iowa "boom." Gov. Morton has been advised of this, and is said to have returned the compliment by indicating that he thought Reed and McKinley territory offered the best field for operation in the work of developing strength for himself.

The friendly relations between Gov. Morton and Senator Allison have led to the discussion of two propositions in the corridor gossip.

First—Would Gov. Morton prefer to see Mr. Allison nominated rather than any other candidate if it were to appear that he could not get the nomination himself?

Second—Is it possible that, if Gov. Morton can get the nomination, Senator Allison would take the second place on the ticket?

Some of Gov. Morton's friends would like to see a combination made which would involve this latter proposition. Of course, they would be glad of this chiefly because of the strength which it would give to Gov. Morton as a candidate. The possibility of it has figured in the gossip for a week.

STATE COMMITTEE MEETING.

Republicans to Gather To-day—Question of the Enrollment.

The Republican State Committee will meet in Parlor D R of the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 11 o'clock this forenoon, to call the State Convention for the election of delegates at large to the Republican National Convention, June 16, in St. Louis.

The meeting will call the convention for March 24, at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, this city.

After disposing of this business, the State Convention, which is, to all intents and purposes, a solid Platt body, will take up the memorial to be presented to it by the representatives of the anti-Platt Committee of 600, protesting against the fraudulent enrollment of Republicans in this city. The representative of this committee may ask that the date for the convention be delayed so that time may be had to secure a new enrollment and new primaries.

It was reported yesterday that ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell would present the case of the Committee of 600, and Chairman Edward Lauterbach, of Mr. Platt's County Committee, would oppose Mr. Mitchell's statements. He will probably point out that the fraudulent rolls have been "purged." They have been—to a certain extent.

Secretary Manchester of Mr. Platt's County Committee furnished some figures last night which seem to indicate that the business of "purging" has been about as ridiculous as the enrollment itself. Both sides have evidently done what they could toward keeping up their enrollments, so that the number of their delegates in nominating conventions should not be decreased. To a certain extent, this has been done by getting genuine Republicans to enroll in the places of those who were not entitled to be upon the list. There has evidently also been some padding in the enrollment. The Twenty-seventh Assembly District shows a gain of twenty-seven over the first enrollment, the Thirty-third District a gain of one, and the newly annexed territory a gain of ten names.

The total of the fraudulent enrollment was 75,756, and the total of the revised enrollment, with 120 districts to hear from, or rather with 89 districts to hear from, 31 of the 120 being without organizations, is 69,521, a falling off of but 6,273. Secretary Manchester's figures follow:

Assembly District.	Old Enrollment.	Revised Enrollment.	Number tricts Stricken From Rolls.	Election Districts Not Reported.
1	1,067	956	111	..
2	1,707	1,701	6	..
3	1,915	1,658	255	..
4	2,244	1,719	525	5
5	2,316	2,043	273	5
6	1,721	1,659	62	19
7	2,544	2,255	289	3
8	1,185	1,076	109	3
9	2,095	1,993	102	5
10	1,603	1,526	82	1
11	1,014	946	68	10
12	1,298	1,131	167	4
13	1,400	1,370	30	5
14	1,755	1,605	150	9
15	1,668	1,617	51	6
16	1,390	1,283	107	1
17	1,338	1,233	105	..
18	1,617	1,402	215	..
19	3,179	2,928	251	3
20	2,046	1,826	220	4
21	3,712	3,475	237	4
22	2,084	1,894	140	5
23	3,395	3,179	216	..
24	1,584	1,399	185	..
25	3,063	2,490	563	5
26	2,297	1,842	455	1
27	2,071	2,068	*27	3
28	2,296	2,111	185	..
29	2,312	2,253	59	3
30	1,598	1,543	55	..
31	3,450	3,303	147	2
32	2,762	2,565	197	7
33	2,137	2,138	*1	2
34	3,775	3,446	329	..
35	3,804	3,477	327	5
Annex	371	381	*10	..
	75,756	69,521	6,273	120
No organization				31
				80

*Increased enrollment, 38.

The State Committee will either refer the enrollment dispute to a sub-committee made up of a majority of Platt men or will dispose of it in favor of the Platt side of the case without further delay. The latter course will probably be adopted. Several of the State Committeemen were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, where Mr. Platt had left his orders for the final details of the meeting, of his committee.

The list included W. I. Youngs of the First Congressional District, Congressman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Seventeenth District, and Chairman of the State Committee's Executive Committee; Lewis H. Vail of the Seventeenth District, William Barnes, Jr., of the Twentieth District, Frank S. Witherbee of the Twenty-third District, Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the State Committee; ex-Collector Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, who will represent Frank H. Hiscock at the meeting, and a few others.

TALK OF PRESIDENTIAL BOOMS.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio, Now in This City, Speaks for Mr. McKinley.

It was reported last night that ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt and J. S. Clarkson, the Republican National Committeemen from Iowa, had gone to Washington to consult Senator Quay about the situation in Indiana, as ex-President Harrison's letter of withdrawal had left it.

Mr. Clarkson is booming Senator Allison for the Presidency, and the Morton boomers and Senator Quay are all working against Gov. McKinley.

A letter was received at the Morton headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to the effect that McKinley Clubs were springing up all over Indiana, since ex-President Harrison's letter was given out.

The letter yesterday hinted that if the other candidates wanted to make any showing in that State they would better begin to do some missionary work. Morton missionaries will be started for Indiana in a few days. Gov. A. S. Bushnell of Ohio, accompanied by Mayor McKisson of Cleveland, Adjt. Gen. Luxine, and several other members of Gov. Bushnell's staff, arrived in this city yesterday. They will attend the Ohio Society dinner to-night. They come from Hartford, Conn., where they had been to invite Gov. Coffin to accompany a Connecticut delegation to Cleveland next July on the occasion of the centennial of that city, of which the founder was a Connecticut man, after whom the city was named.

Gov. Bushnell, of course, boomed ex-Gov. McKinley, but he admitted that from what he had heard in Connecticut he thought that that State would be for Reed.

"I didn't talk with Sam Fessenden, however," said Gov. Bushnell, "and perhaps I should have seen him about it.

"Mr. McKinley is the candidate of the masses of Republicans throughout the country, and I confidently believe that he will be nominated. Ohio, of course, is solid for Mr. McKinley. Gov. Morton and Speaker Reed are very well thought of in our State, but Gov. McKinley is our favorite candidate, and we believe that he will be the next President.

"As a result of ex-President Harrison's refusal to be a candidate, I believe that most, if not all, of the votes from Indiana will go to Mr. McKinley.

"This is naturally so. In 1892, when President Harrison was a candidate for the renomination, Mr. McKinley was Indiana's second choice, in case a second choice became necessary."

The rumor was spread about the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that "Uncle" Hackett, Gov. Morton's manager, had received a dispatch from one of the Louisiana delegates at large that he would vote for Gov. Morton.

Mr. Hackett would not show the dispatch and modestly protested that he would not corroborate the story.

HEADQUARTERS AT CHICAGO.

Indiana Will Go in Force—New-York's Crowd Divided.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Besides the National Committee, twenty States will have their headquarters at the Palmer House during the National Democratic Convention. The States for which headquarters have been secured are: Iowa, Mississippi, Oregon, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, South Dakota, Louisiana, Indiana, Colorado, Connecticut, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Alabama, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Kentucky.

The Indiana delegation has reserved fifty-one rooms. This is taken to indicate that a large number of Hoosiers will come to Chicago to "boom" Gov. Matthews for the Presidential nomination. Ben T. Cable, National Committeeman, has reserved headquarters for the Illinois delegation at the Auditorium. The Democratic Executive Committee has reserved headquarters for the same delegation at the Sherman House.

Two rooms have been reserved at the Palmer House for the use of the New-York delegation, but the regular headquarters for the delegation will be at the Auditorium. Tammany will also have its headquarters at the Auditorium.

A WIGWAM MAY BE NECESSARY.

The Republicans Worried About a Hall for Their Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 7.—A crisis has been reached in regard to the selection of a place to hold the National Republican Convention of 1896, and Messrs. Clayton of Arkansas, Campbell of Illinois, and Payne of Wisconsin will be invited to come here next Monday and decide whether to hold the convention in the Exposition Building or build a wigwam. The former will hold 12,000 persons, but all cannot hear the proceedings. For this reason a wigwam is proposed as preferable. If the latter is decided upon it will cost $50,000 to build, $30,000 of which is in hand, leaving $20,000 still to be raised.

Morton Indorsed in Chemung.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 7.—At the Chemung County Republican Convention to-day the following named were chosen delegates to the State Convention: J. Sloat Fassett, Edward I. Adams, Seymour Dexter, Henry Flood, Frank Armitage, W. Charles Smith.

Resolutions favoring Morton for President were enthusiastically adopted.

CHICAGO GAS TRUST ILLEGAL

Attorney General Says Reissue of Shares by a New-York Company Did Not Improve Their Value.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—After taking three months for consideration, Attorney General Moloney of Illinois to-day made public announcement of the fact that, in his opinion, the proposed consolidation of the principal gas companies of Chicago, now known as the Gas Trust, is illegal. In his exhaustive consideration of the question, the law officer of the State says:

"I have concluded that not more than any two of the corporations can become consolidated." Pending the announcement of his opinion, Mr. Moloney sent a letter to W. J. Campbell, attorney for the Gas Trust, informing him of his readiness to appear before the Supreme Court of the State in opposition to a motion on the part of the four gas companies to compel the Secretary of State by mandamus proceedings to file a certificate of consolidation for the four gas companies, whose stockholders have voted for such consolidation.

The Attorney General in his opinion says:

The plan submitted is an old one. While I have every desire to lend my aid to any plan that will conserve instead of destroy or depreciate the property or stock of these corporations, provided such plans are legal, yet in this instance, and under the peculiar circumstances surrounding these corporations, I deem it my duty to prosecute the suit in hand to a final decree, whether the same be in favor of or against the State.

I understand that an attempt has been made to consolidate these corporations, and in the following manner: Certain gentlemen residing in New-York and Chicago constituted themselves a committee and applied to the owners or holders of the certificates issued by the Philadelphia corporation to place the sale within the control of a trust company situated in the City of New-York, and a large majority of said certificates have been placed with the New-York trust corporation, and the Philadelphia corporation has turned over the stock of the constituent corporations to it, the latter having guaranteed the Philadelphia corporation against loss or damage by reason of so doing.

The New-York corporation has issued its own certificates and had the same registered on the Stock Exchange of New-York. It must be kept in mind that the certificates of the Philadelphia corporation took the place of the stock of the Chicago Gas Trust Company, which was held to be an illegal corporation by the Supreme Court of this State, so far as it attempted to own the stock of the constituent corporations.

It is evident that the New-York corporation is the mere successor of the Philadelphia corporation, which is in no better position than the Chicago Gas Trust Company. It is difficult to conceive how the certificates of the New-York Trust Company can be any better than these of the Philadelphia corporation.

Mr. Moloney says the reported attempt of the New-York-Chicago committee to vote the stock for consolidation is illegal, both by reason of Illinois laws and the decree of the Supreme Court. He disagrees with counsel for the companies, that the words "now existing," found in the act of 1873, should be construed as only referring to corporations existing at the date of the enactment.

His Lightning Rod Is Up.

NEWBURG, Feb. 7.—B. B. Odell, Jr., declines to state whether he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. All he will say is: "If lightning shall strike me it will be one of the things I can't help."

The Man Who Pays the Bills
Never objects to a low price. That is why Great Western Champagne at $12.50 a case is driving out the imported that costs more than twice as much. H. B. KIRK & CO., sole agents.—Adv.

FLOOD IN BOUND BROOK

The New-Jersey Village Also Visited by Fire.

RARITAN RIVER A TORRENT

Main Street of the Place Torn Up by the Rushing Waters.

OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BURNED

The Flames Started in Cook & Co.'s Lumber Yard—Much Valuable Timber Destroyed.

A BRAVE LIFE SAVER DROWNED

Many People Forced to Remain on Housetops All Night—The Loss by Fire and Water $60,000.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Feb. 7.—Such a scene of horror and devastation as was witnessed here

Steady Nerves

Are needed for success in business. Nerves are fed by the blood. Pure, rich, healthy blood makes steady nerves, and pure, rich blood may be had by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

result was that before long little or no water was flowing through the arch, but began to back up into the town.

The waters of the Raritan continued to rise all day Thursday, and became more swift and turbulent. All day long the water rose, but the townspeople felt safe. The water mounted higher and higher, but the Bound Brook people had seen freshets before, and looked idly on.

The lower part of the city is separated from the river by the railroad embankment, and never since 1882 had the water flowed over the embankment. Bound Brook of to-day and the Bound Brook of 1882 differ greatly, for the town has grown apace since then, and there were many residents of the town on Thursday who looked at the raging river beyond the railroad bank with calmness, for they had no experience with the waters when they had risen to the rails and flowed through the town until parts of it were eight and ten feet under water.

A Flood Like a Tidal Wave.

By the time darkness had settled down over the Watchung Mountains, and the few street lamps in Bound Brook had been lighted, the people realized that the night had something else than quiet sleep in store for them. A few of the more alert had cleared out their cellars and removed their property from the first to the second stories of their houses. Some persons recalled the flood of 1882, when the Raritan River had foamed down the streets of the village and left misery and destruction in its wake. But none were prepared for the appalling scenes that a few hours later were to be lit up by the flames of the blazing church and the burning lumber yards.

Rapidly the water rose, and the excitement and alarm grew in proportion. The open flats east and west of the borough resembled at 7.20 o'clock P. M. an inland sea, in which the houses were islands, and the roadbed of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey a long, slender promontory.

Then the people awoke to the true state of affairs. The majority of them lost their heads and ran out of the houses to the higher portions of the town, screaming as they ran. Some ran to their next-door neighbors, seeking advice and help, but finding only dismay and excitement.

Already the stores along the northern end of Main Street were flooded, and the cellars were bursting with water.

The water rose so rapidly that it seemed as if a huge tidal wave from the ocean had swept over the New-Jersey flats into the village. The current was so terrific that, aided by the tempestuous wind, with racing waves and flying spray, it resembled the rapids of a fierce, swollen river.

"I thought Judgment Day had come at last," said one man, talking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "I expected to see the heavens drop over us in a sheet of flame any minute. There never was such a roaring, and shrieking, and howling! And then, the awful light of that fire! Lord bless me, but it's a wonder the women did not die of fright, let alone drowning!"

By the time the church clock had struck 8 o'clock—it will never strike again—Main Street was a scene of indescribable disorder and frantic excitement. Everybody thought everybody else was drowned. Each man, as he stood on his roof, holding on to a chimney and feeling the walls tremble, thought that his own house and that of his neighbor as well, were being carried away in the wild, black torrent that swept past.

Drowning of Miller, the Fisherman.

The experiences of the inhabitants and their thrilling tales of rescue and escape would fill a volume. Some people were carried away by the flood, and clung for safety to trees, remaining all night among the branches. Others were rescued with ropes, which ten men had to pull through the torrent, and others jumped from the second-story windows and swam for their lives along the eddies.

Below the bridge, on the north side of the town, there is a small saloon and hotel about 100 yards from the river. The Port Reading Hotel is a white structure, and it stood out spectre-like in the darkness last night. It is owned by a man named Mulvey, who was cut off with his wife from high ground before they knew what to do.

The stream made a diabolical eddy past the hotel, and among the crowd of men who lined the shore and stared helplessly at the lighted windows and listened to the cries for help there were few who cared to brave that mad torrent in a flat-bottomed boat.

Then suddenly a broad-shouldered man was seen dragging a boat by a rope along the shore.

"That's Miller, the firsherman," cried the crowd. "He can do it!"

Cheers of encouragement followed the big fisherman as he bent his back to the slim oars and sent the boat scudding through the roaring waters in the direction of the hotel. The current swept him far out of his course into the darkness, but the frightened woman at the second-story window had seen him coming, and her cries were answered by the hoarse shouts of those on the shore. Mulvey and his wife soon reached the boat.

Miller flung aside his coat to give his arms freer play, and his boat was not far from shore when a back-eddy swung it round, and the three passengers were thrown into the water.

Mulvey and his wife managed to get to shore, but the boat was torn away and swept down by the current.

Miller was not seen alive again. His coat was found this morning hanging high and dry on the branches of an apple tree, and his body was recovered later in the day from the meadows below the town.

Miller had rescued several persons before he made his final effort to rescue Mr. Mulvey and his wife.

Three horses in the stables of the Port Reading Hotel were drowned, and their bodies were carried far away.

On the outskirts of Bound Brook, situated on what is known as the "back road to Somerville," stands a three-story frame house, with a brick foundation and cellar. Frank W. Summers lives there with his wife and children. He is the Clerk of Somerset County. His mother, ill in bed with pneumonia, and his sister, afflicted with the grip, live with the family. There are also two children.

"About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon," Mrs. Summers told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day, "I noticed that the river was rising rapidly. In half an hour our yard was filled, and the meadow behind the house was a lake. I moved the sick folks upstairs, and began to take up the carpets. Before 6 o'clock the cellar was filled with water, and the kindling wood was afloat.

"The water mounted higher and higher until the first floor was covered two feet deep. The wind shook the house, and I thought the walls were going. The chairs, books, footstools and some of the crockery were swimming about the drawing room floor.

"We staid up all night, truly afraid to go to bed. The water began to go down about midnight, but there is still six feet in the cellar. I do not know how we will ever get it out. It will leave a thick deposit of mud anyway."

Mrs. Summers said that all night long she heard the terrified cries of people on the roofs of the neighboring houses, and sometimes, when the flames of the church shot high into the sky, she could see the people waving sheets and towels.

Men Shiver on a Roof All Night.

On the roof of the Standard Gas Fixture Company's building fifteen men stood and shivered all night long.

"The water was upon us before we knew what to do," said the company's Superintendent, W. H. Peebles. "It rushed madly past the building, down Main Street, and flooded our floor to a depth of five feet. Grease, acids, and oils were floating everywhere. We were surrounded and had no means of escape. We had no food or whisky. The water kept rising, and we climbed to the attic, and thence to the roof."

"Kuntz, the foreman, who had been 'on shore' before the flood began, rowed out to us in a boat about 1 o'clock. He brought us dry clothes and whisky, and all night long we staid on that roof and watched the flames. Kuntz went away with the boat at 5 o'clock and did not return. So I jumped into ten feet of water and swam for the shore, fifty yards or so away. Later the other men were taken off."

Alpaugh & Rutt, who have a large general store in the Bound Brook Building, in Main Street, were heavy losers by the flood. The water got into the cellars of the building and flooded several large oil tanks. This malodorous mixture then rose six feet or more and floated everything in the store. Carpets, baskets, rolls of linen, and straw hats were soon floating around with shoes, apples, cabbages, and brooms.

"The water poured into the cellar through the grating," said Mr. Rutt, "and, as there is no outlet, the cellars were soon filled. We will have to pump the water out somehow, I suppose. I never saw such a scene in my life. If we had read of its having happened in some far Western town we would scarcely have credited it. We are only thirty miles from New-York City."

Up Main Street, down which a deep, surging stream still flows, the scenes today would have been humorous if not so utterly pathetic.

W. Schures, the baker, was glad to have his life, but he was grumbling because all his bread and cakes were sodden pap. The harness store keeper, C. H. Casterlin, was trying to dry his horse blankets in the sunshine, and across the way C. M. Woods, who has a crockery and glassware store, was shouting:

"Water don't hurt my jugs and basins, but my cellar is full, and what can I do?"

Several Horses Drowned.

A more severe loss was sustained by David Taylor, who keeps a livery stable in East Main Street near the burned lumber yard. Three of his fourteen horses were drowned.

"It is a wonder I did not lose them all," he said. "Garrison, the blacksmith, at Fussler Avenue and Van Kuren Street, lost several. I saw a big dog drowned, too. He was sailing down the river on an upturned kennel. The kennel struck a big floating haystack, and the dog went down with a yelp. Sheds, barrels, and big pieces of torn-up sidewalks floated down after the haystack and kennel."

The force of the current lifted the manholes from the recently completed sewer in East Main Street, and horses, half plunging, half swimming, tumbled into them and were drowned to the number of a score at least.

The only source of official information to-day as to the flood was Mayor Coddington. There are no policemen in Bound Brook. The Mayor's office can only be reached by boat. All day long a pole ferry has been worked across Main Street, passengers paying 5 cents each.

The losses from the flood cannot be estimated at present. Mayor Coddington estimated the loss to the town at $80,000, exclusive of the loss to the railroads.

The Central Railroad put a crew of men at work to-day putting its tracks in condition. An iron bridge of the Central Road was carried away and the road had to use the Lehigh Valley bridge. The Delaware and Raritan Canal Company will be a heavy loser. The banks of the canal, which runs beside the Raritan River for miles, have been carried away.

Railroad Tracks Under Water.

No trains passed through Bound Brook after 6 o'clock last night. The 5 o'clock train from Jersey City went through all right, but after that one train was laid up at Bound Brook and the rest at Dunellen, from which place all the trains started this morning. The Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Port Reading Railroad were both blockaded by the water and several trains were stalled on each line. The water soon overflowed the railroad near the Middle Brook bridge, and by 10 o'clock last night nearly a mile of the railroad was under water. Bridges were washed out and the track undermined. The water extended toward Dunellen for about 100 feet beyond the Bound Brook station. The station, telegraph office, and Union News Company's stand were all partially flooded.

The telegraph operators worked until the water rose above their waists, and in Manning's drug store the telephone was available until it could only be reached by swimming.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BURNED.

Narrow Escape of the Town from a Fire Started in Lumber Yard.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Feb. 7.—While the people of this village were trying last night to rescue those who were imprisoned by the flood in the Berkeley Hotel, the Bound Brook Building, and other places, they were threatened with a new danger.

A fire started in the lumber yard of L. D. Cook & Co., and rapidly spread among all the great piles of lumber in the sheds.

The lumber yard is directly behind the most important business part of the city, between the Bound Brook Building, on East Street and the Post Office, half a block to the east. In it were five sheds, each about twenty-five feet high, filled with lumber, a shed containing lime in barrels, a lot of loose lumber, rough and planed, and some stables and sheds.

The fire was started by the lime. As soon as the freshet began to look alarming, some of the yardmen piled the lime up above the shed where it was stored, but they were driven out before they could finish their work.

Accounts differ as to when the fire started. The Rev. T. E. Davis said it was soon after 9 o'clock. He looked at his watch at that hour and there was no fire then.

The story of the fire was told to-day to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by David Taylor, a livery stable keeper.

"The men worked hard to clear out the lime," he said, "but the water made them get out before they could complete their work. Then, about 8:30 o'clock, the fire started in the limesheds.

"The wind was blowing from the southwest then, but in spite of it the fire spread rapidly over all the sheds to the west. The sheds burned like powder. Most of the lumber was dry, and it seemed as if nothing could stop the fire.

"Both hose companies got out at once. The plugs on Main Street were covered up, but by coupling the hose together it was possible to get one stream to work on the west end of the lumber yard. All the spare hose was in the towers of the two fire companies, and the water made it impossible to get at Tower No. 2. Therefore we could only use one line of hose. We got out our other lines about 1 o'clock in the morning, but then it was too late to do much good.

"About half an hour after the fire in the lumber yard started, the sparks began to fly pretty thick, and some of them set fire to the Presbyterian Church. Some hose was secured, and a stream was turned on the buildings east of the church, and they were all saved."

Narrow Escape of the Town.

The extent of the fire was not great. That is wonderful, in view of all the circumstances. To the south and near the burning lumber yard were the frame outhouses and sheds belonging to the row of frame buildings on Main Street. These were hardly 100 feet from the blazing piles of lumber. They were saved by the wind, which was blowing in a northeasterly direction. The sparks which ignited the church were carried over 350 feet by the wind.

East of the church and in the line of sparks, hardly 150 feet from the burning edifice, were Anderson's row, eight frame houses, the two-story frame houses of Frank Mulvey, P. D. Prugh, and Andrew Alger, and board stables and sheds. From these the blaze could have been communicated to the whole lower end of the town.

"If the wind had changed," said a fireman, "it would have been all day with the lower end, and maybe all of Main Street."

"It was an anxious time for all of us," said David Taylor. "I had been rescuing my horses and was cut off from my wife and children, who were right in the middle of the flood. Many a time during the night I went on the hill to be sure no fire had reached them, and tried to signal to my wife and get her to signal back."

The Rev. T. E. Davis, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, told the story of its burning to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day. He said:

"The church caught fire from a very large cinder, which fell on the roof about half an hour after the lumber yard began to burn. As soon as we saw it some of us rushed over to the place to try and save something.

"Morrison Bush, Nathan Cook, my colored servant John Williams, another colored man, and I crawled along the fence and went through one of the windows. The flood was up to the top of the fence, racing along at a terrible rate.

"There was one thing we wanted to save particularly. That was a pulpit Bible given to the church by Pastor Brooks and used since 1830. There were also a number of other things made valuable by association. We saved the Bible, all the other pulpit books, a primary organ, the collection plates, some vases, and other small articles. We could not do much when we had to go over an unusually picket fence.

"The roof was burned through while we were in there. The church filled with smoke, and people called to us to come out. Then we had to leave. We watched the building burn down, being unable to do more.

"We were afraid, however, that other buildings would burn. It was a miracle that they did not. The sparks flew around the houses and sheds, and burning wood drifted down to them, but they were saved."

The pastor and others who were there tell the story of the plight of the family of George Graham, who were caught in a two-story house between the church and Main Street. They were threatened by the sparks and by pieces of floating wood, and screamed for help.

A boat was started toward this house several times, being held with ropes. Good, stout men were in it. In spite of their efforts, however, the terrible current would carry them down the stream.

Finally they did succeed in driving their craft near the windows, but they were told to go back, as the people did not dare trust themselves in the flood.

The lumber in the yard and the church burned to the edge of the flood. The light could be seen for miles around and the glare on the sky could be seen as far as Plainfield.

Loss by Fire About $40,000.

The damage done by the fire will probably reach $40,000. The loss of Cook & Co. was estimated to-day to be $25,000 or $27,500. The firm carried $1,800 insurance. The loss of the church is estimated at $13,000. Insurance for $10,000 was carried on the building, and $2,000 on its large pipe organ.

The church people will not keenly feel the loss. They had already decided to build higher up in the town, and had even appointed a building committee. It has been understood for some time that the building and ground were to be sold.

The church building was a historic structure. It was erected in 1840. It replaced a church that had stood since 1725, and that had been riddled in the Revolutionary War during a battle fought almost under its shadow.

Under part of it were a number of graves, some of them dating back to the first years of the original church. Its graveyard extended clear up the hillside, and many ancient monuments, some almost ready to fall, are to be seen there.

Just before the great fire was discovered, another which might have proved disastrous, started further up Main Street, in the kitchen of L. H. Cawley, owner of a saloon.

"We had been caught by the flood and some of my men and my wife and three children were in the kitchen. We were trying to save some of the things. Suddenly the water tipped over a can of gasoline, and it ran all over the water. The water had not drowned the fire in the stove, and the gasoline caught fire.

"I rushed my wife and children out, and then we staid there in the water, which was up to our waists, and dashed some on the woodwork. We kept the gasoline as much as possible in the centre, and put out any blaze that appeared, until the flames died out. Some of us were pretty badly burned."

MAIN STREET FULL OF HOLES.

The Village Crowded with Sightseers—The Saloons Well Patronized.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Feb. 7.—The inundation of water in this place last night was followed by an inundation of visitors today.

They came from neighboring points in New-Jersey, and even from New-York. They arrived by train, by wagon, and on foot. There were about 1,000 visitors. A great number were very peaceable and genteel, but most of them were boisterous.

The New-Jersey Central Railroad put a gang of over 150 men at work repairing the tracks where they had been washed away.

The appearance of the flooded district was very forlorn to-day. Most of the business men closed up their stores, partly that they might again bring about order and partly to guard against the rough element. The only places that kept open house were the saloons, and they did a thriving business.

Water was still flowing along Main Street this evening, though the flood had become a rivulet. The full power of the water could then be told.

Through the middle of Main Street it had dug a trench, in some places over a foot deep. The ground there was somewhat soft, owing to the laying of a sewer about ten months ago. This trench showed where eddies had formed and ripped up very large stones. At East and Main Streets a hole over three feet deep was made, and several horses went into it before it was marked dangerous.

Lower down Main Street a large paving stone, 8 by 12 feet, was undermined about two feet and tilted up. A boardwalk in front of Cawley's saloon was picked up and tilted over. Eddies had been formed at the stoops of houses and stores, and at corners, and large holes had been made in brick pavements and the underlying soil.

Near the railroad station, caught against the iron railing which surrounds a small lawn, is a characteristic collection of rubbish. There are old boards, a small shed tilted half way over, several large poles, some ties, and other driftwood. The railing is bent and twisted.

Such piles are to be found in Main Street and up and down the side streets, wherever the water had a fair sweep. One pile was found just south of the Presbyterian Church. Its basis was one of Cook & Co.'s sheds, which had floated, while burning, toward some of the lower buildings that had miraculously escaped. It was caught by some trees, and it in turn caught many blazing timbers that might have carried destruction further on.

The remains of the lumber yard and the church smoldered all day and far into the night. They were watched by the local fire company to prevent the spreading of the fire.

The Raritan River decreased in volume all day, but at 6 o'clock in the evening its muddy, reddish current was still dashing angrily against the stone piers of the Bound Brook Bridge. Through the break in the Delaware and Raritan Canal the water was pouring in a flood that made greater and greater inroads on the yielding bank.

A curious feature of Main Street was the fact that the driftwood and the swift current had broken only one window along the whole front. Great logs, sheds, chicken coops, and other things had been dashed along, but none had come in contact with the windows. This was true of the cross streets also.

The sightseerers in the town during the day congregated around the ruins made by the fire and around the places where the water had done most damage. The graves in the cemetery attached to the burned church were walked over by hundreds of men and women and boys and girls.

The saloons, however, were the final resort of the greater number of the visitors, who drank and grew boisterous. Many of the visitors had the appearance of tramps, and they were suspected of being here for the purpose of getting whatever they could from any store that might be left unprotected.

Relics were taken away. People searched about in the blackened ruins of the church and picked up half burned hymnbooks and whatever else could be kept as a momento of the occasion. Even stones and sticks were carried away.

SUMMING UP THE DAMAGE.

Heavy Losses Sustained in Many Parts of New-Jersey.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 7.—Reports indicate that yesterday's flood was the most disastrous New-Jersey has experienced in fifty years. Towns were flooded in the central and western portions, and in the eastern portion there was much inconvenience and trouble. Trains were delayed or stopped entirely. Washed out roads and railroads were the order in every part of the State. Hundreds of miles of territory were under water, sometimes only a foot deep, but in others the water rose to a height of six and eight feet and drove the occupants of the houses to the upper stories.

Along the banks of the Raritan River much damage was wrought by the water. New-Brunswick suffered from the flood. The Five-Mile Dam above the city burst. The river had been rising all day. When the water released by the dam added its volume to the flood the entire lower part of the city was soon under water. Warning was given during the afternoon, and in business houses on Church Street and Burnet Street everything perishable was taken from the cellars and piled on the first floors. A few hours later the stuff floated about the stores. The water receded about 1 o'clock this morning. The floors and shelves of stores were covered with a layer of mud several inches thick. Goods were either ruined or nearly so.

All the lumber along the water front was swept away, as was the wood in the coal-yards. Several barns along the river front were carried away by the flood. The losses following the flood will be very large. Estimates place the total at $100,000.

The water was three, four, and five feet deep in places. Five thousand ties belonging to the Brunswick Traction Company which were piled on a dock went out with the flood. In the works of the United States Rubber Company hundreds of cases of rubber shoes and boots were damaged. The stock in the Janeway Wall Paper factory was damaged. The water flowed into the gas mains and the gas in most parts of the city was out.

A mission meeting was being held in a building near the water. There was no water in the street when the meeting commenced. When it was ended by the shutting off of the gas there was no way of leaving, except by the back way, and this meant the climbing of a number of fences. Those present adopted this means of escape, and a number of ladies had to take part in the flight.

There were a number of narrow escapes from drowning. One man, while wading through the water, fell into an opening over which there is usually a board covering. He sank under the sidewalk, but was pulled out after a time. Edward Hafferty fell while walking through one of the flooded streets and was unable to rise, and would have drowned, had not a man passing pulled him from the water.

The tow-path of the canal which runs between the canal and the river is under water, and it is supposed that in many places the river and canal are one, and the towpath washed away.

In the southern part of the State the meadows were flooded, and the water rose to the level of the tracks of the Camden and Atlantic and of the New-Jersey Southern. Atlantic City and Egg Harbor City were surrounded by water, and traffic was suspended for a time.

The greatest damage in the lower part of the State was at Cape May Point, where the sea made great inroads on the beach. The lesson to the borough and the residents will amount to many thousand dollars.

There was a washout on the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Kinker's, which cut Bordentown off from communication by railroad to Philadelphia and other places. At Bordentown the water in the Delaware rose until it was even with the tracks. All trains from Bordentown had to be abandoned yesterday. Bordentown is in darkness, as the gas works are flooded, and cannot be cleared of the water until the river recedes.

At Burlington a number of families were compelled to remove from their homes during the night in bateaus. A heavy wall, which protected the western end of the city from encroachments of the Delaware River, broke, entailing a loss to the city of some $10,000. The Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad had at least a dozen serious washouts between Camden and Trenton.

Walter Lona and John Fleming and two other men were overtaken by the flood at Raritan, and forced to climb into trees. They had to remain there over night. When they were rescued they were almost frozen.

At Long Branch two of the pavilions in front of the Atlantic Hotel were blown from the bluff and toppled into the sea. A group of twenty bathing houses belonging to John Crammer were carried out to sea. At the spot where the St. Paul was grounded the bluff suffered greatly.

Asbury Park escaped with very little damage. In Ocean Grove the jetties and the board walk were badly damaged. Bathing houses were torn away and carried to sea.

The property of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Boonton was much damaged. One end of the railroad bridge was swept away, and the other end is almost ready to go. The coal yard of Mayor Myon of Boonton was washed away, with several hundred tons of coal. The Standard Oil storage house, on the bank of the river, also suffered considerable damage.

Between Lincoln Park and Mountain View there was nothing but a lake of water. The tracks of the Greenwood Lake Road were submerged, and there were 300 acres of land under water along the railroad tracks. The farmers had to use boats this morning or improvise rafts to reach their barns to feed cattle. In some instances the cattle perished. Commuters who were going to New-York in some instances had to use rowboats to reach the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western station. All trains on this road were delayed.

It was not until late to-day that a train reached Flemington. Bridges on the roads were either washed away or so weakened as to be unsafe to cross. Reports from all parts of Hunterdon County say the wagon bridges are gone, and it is impossible to drive along the roads.

At the Oxford tunnel large masses of rock were loosened and blocked the tunnel there. The Delaware and Hudson Road has not been able to resume service through the State.

RESCUES AT MORRISTOWN.

No Lives Lost, but Many Narrow Escapes Reported.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 7.—Many persons reported as missing last night appeared to-day safe, and it is not believed that any lives were lost. But there were many narrow escapes. In less than half an hour after the bursting of the dam there were a thousand people on the scene. The houses on Cole Avenue, Water Street, and Centre Street were in the greatest danger, and the occupants could be seen in the second stories. Their shouts for help were quickly answered by men who secured boats and rowed to their assistance. William Nixon and John Gannon made the first rescue. The force of the water was so great that it was utterly impossible to make any headway against it. A long rope was secured and fastened to the boat, and, while Gannon held the rope, Nixon worked the boat across the stream to a house occupied by John Sweeney and his wife. Great cakes of ice, weighing a ton or more, came floating down the stream with terrific force, and a collision with one of these meant destruction. After two or three attempts the occupants of the house were landed on dry ground.

William Woodruff, a stage driver, was heartily cheered when he drove into five feet of water and rescued a woman and her four children. That happened before the dam gave way. Ten minutes afterward the water was fifteen feet deep where the stage had stood.

When the dam burst the water rose fifteen feet in ten minutes. Two women were taken off a huge cake of ice by the rescuers, and three men were pulled out of the water by means of ropes. Mrs. Morris Cody was found in a house in a faint, and was lowered into a boat and taken ashore.

A band of rescuers led by Joseph Hendershot procured a wagon body, and, by using it as a boat, rescued over fifty people out of their homes on Cole Avenue. Hundreds of others were rescued in the same way.

The Whippany River Railroad is wrecked. No efforts were made to-day to start trains. Thousands of tons of ice went down the river, demolishing every barn and many houses. No estimate of the loss places it less than $100,000.

A huge cake of ice struck the house of William Horsefiesh. There were five men within. All made a rush for the dining room, and just in time, for as the last man reached the door another cake struck the rear of the building, carrying it away. The men had to remain in the wrecked building until nearly noon to-day, when they were rescued by means of ropes.

Roads are washed out, houses gone, and barns demolished.

GREAT DAMAGE AT CAMDEN.

The Lumber Companies Prove the Heaviest Losers.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 7.—The extent of the damage by yesterday's storm in this vicinity was not known until to-day.

All the lumber yards suffered, but not so much as was expected, as the wind drove the floating lumber back to the bank as the tide ran out. Munger & Bennett lost about 50,000 feet of lumber. At Barrett's saw mill, Scudder's mill, Stockham's mill, and other similar plants, every belt was ruined and machinery damaged. Thousands of dollars' worth of stock in the United States, New-Jersey, and Keystone match factories was destroyed. The New-Jersey Paper Company also suffered.

The schooner Ethelda, brick laden, for Hatch Brothers, was left high and dry on the dock. Two tugs pulled her off.

In this city there are no less than a thousand cellars flooded. In Stockton, just outside of this city, many families were compelled to move out of their homes, and stock dealers in the neighborhood lost $3,000 worth of pigs and cattle.

Gloucester Point is a wreck. Many pavilions were demolished, trolley tracks were washed out, and other damage amounting to over $5,000 was done. The Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company lost $3,000 in chemicals. Several hotels were undermined, and are in a bad condition. The Gloucester race track is still under a foot of water.

All the ferry houses at Camden and Gloucester will require extensive repairs. The contractors who are erecting the big refineries for the United States Sugar Company have been unable to work all day. One of the largest buildings, to-day, on the inside, resembled a huge pond. It is not known whether the foundations have been injured. The builders will lose a considerable sum of money.

The Reading Railroad's Atlantic City suburban branch suffered some serious washouts, as also did that of the Pennsylvania line.

ROBERTS SAVED HIS FAMILY.

An Incident of the Flood in the Vicinity of Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 7.—One of the incidents of Thursday's flood in this vicinity was the rescue of his family by John Roberts.

The Peckham River was transformed into a good-sized stream by the breaking of two dams, one at Cedar Grove, and the other at the old Bowden cotton mill.

The house of John Roberts was surrounded by the flood. Roberts, his wife, and five small children were inside. Roberts plunged into the water, and after a hard struggle against the current reached dry land. He made his way to Little Falls, a mile and a quarter distant, and got help. A scow was placed on a truck, and the boat was pulled back to the neighborhood of the Roberts dwelling. Roberts launched the craft and after a hard row reached the house.

One by one the mother handed out the frightened children, and then she got in the boat herself.

Rowing back to land, Roberts almost gave up the struggle, but his wife, with her five young children clinging to her and crying for help, urged him on, and he finally succeeded in reaching a place of safety.

The water subsided to-day, and Roberts again took possession of his home. A number of articles had been washed away, and the furniture was ruined.

One thing that added to the flood in Peckham River was the opening of the canal gates, liberating a large amount of water. The citizens who had already been driven out of their places by the flood were incensed at this, and made threats that they would shoot Louis Vale, the canal overseer.

David Fullerton, a truckman, while driving along Riverside this morning, was struck on the head by a piece of tin which had been blown from a roof. His head was badly cut. He was picked up unconscious and removed to his home.

The bridge on Hamburg Avenue was carried away yesterday. A portion of Power's boathouse was carried away by the wreckage. The trolley lines were compelled to stop running, owing to washouts.

Trains on the Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie were stalled this morning west of Pompton Plains by a washout.

Jersey City Traffic Resumed.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 7.—All the railroads running out of this city were reported to be sending out trains regularly this afternoon, except on the Greenwood Lake Branch of the Erie. Passengers by that line were obliged to transfer at Little Falls, owing to the continuance of the flood.

The first of the stalled milk trains on the Erie arrived at 11 A. M., and the others came in during the afternoon. On the Central, the first milk train reached the Communipaw Station at noon, and all the others arrived before 4 o'clock. No further trouble is anticipated on either road.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars

for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS.

EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

ÆOLIAN RECITAL,

To-day, Saturday.

SOLOIST:

HERR HANS KRONOLD.

The following programme will be rendered, beginning promptly at 3 o'clock. **No Cards of Admission will be necessary.**

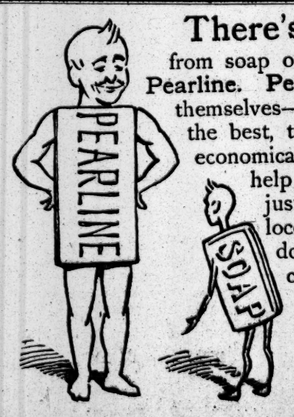
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather on Thursday, which debarred many from attending, we have decided to repeat the programme to-day.

1. Overture, Masaniello.....Auber (Æolian Grand.)
2. Midsummer Night's Dream Nocturne..Mendelssohn (Æolian Pipe Organ.)
3. Kol Nidrei, op. 47.....Bruch (Violoncello Solo, accompanied by Æolian Grand.) Herr Hans Kronold.
4. The Tempest—Dance of the Nymphs..A. S. Sullivan (Æolian Grand and Piano.)
5. Concerto No. 1—Rondo Allegro.....Beethoven (Æolian Pipe Organ and Pianos.)
6. Tarantelle.....S. B. Mills (Two Pianos.)
7. Polonaise de Concert, op. 14.....Popper (Violoncello Solo, accompanied by Æolian Grand.) Herr Hans Kronold.
8. Triumphal March.....Grieg (Æolian Pipe Organ.)

18 West 23d St., N. Y.

There's no help wanted



from soap or anything else, when you use Pearline. Pearline and water—all alone by themselves—that's everything you need for the best, the easiest, the safest, the most economical washing and cleaning. What help can soap add to it? You might just as well get a horse to help a locomotive. Anything that soap can do, Pearline can do better—and can do a great deal more besides.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 484

SIX WORKMEN DROWNED

Many Others Were Injured by the Fall of Forestville Bridge.

THE STORM CENTRE NOW IN MAINE

Part of the Pelhamville Dam Torn Away—The Tarrytown Reservoir Bursts—Bridge Washed Away at Woodland.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 7.—Probably but six were drowned by the falling of the railroad bridge across the Pequabuck River, between Forestville and Bristol, last night. Those who went down with the bridge, and were undoubtedly drowned, were:

COSTELLO, CHARLES, of Hartford.
CURRY, MARTIN, of New-Britain.
O'BRIEN, DANIEL J., section foreman.
MACK, JAMES, of New-Britain.
McCARTY, PATRICK, of New-Britain.
RICCI, NICOLI, of East Hartford.

O'Brien's body was recovered last night, and this morning three other bodies were recovered as they were floating past the Forestville Station. Two were those of Curry and Ricci. The other was not identified.

Section Foreman William F. Barry of East Hartford will die. He has several broken ribs, and his body is badly bruised and cut. He has also apparently received internal injuries. Four or five of the other men rescued are in bad shape, though the shock and exposure. Nicolo Tilli of East Hartford is one of those most badly injured, but will probably recover.

The bridge where the disaster occurred is known as Healy's Bridge, and it is just above the rolling mill at Forestville. The rainstorm undoubtedly loosened the structure. The 4:45 P. M. train for Hartford yesterday, in passing over, caused the bridge to sink three feet in the middle, breaking the train air pipe, brakes, and coupling. The engine went across all right, but had to chain the cars to draw them off the bridge. The passengers walked over. Then the section hands, about twenty of them, went out to put in a new iron bridge which was waiting to be placed. They removed the rails, and as they did so the bridge gave way.

LOST $3,000 TO SAVE $27,000.

Part of the Pelhamville Dam Torn to Protect the Filters.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 7.—A portion of the dam at the pumping station of the Mount Vernon Water Company, at Pelhamville, was cut away late yesterday afternoon, in order to save the big filter beds from being ruined by the flood. The damage to the dam is estimated at about $3,000.

The Hutchinson River, which feeds the Pelhamville reservoir, had not been so high in many years. G. E. Hoffmaster, Superintendent of the water company, watched the water rise until it was almost level with the top of the banks that separate the filter beds from the reservoir, and decided that if the Hutchinson once poured into the filters, $25,000 would not repair the damage. The reservoir gate was thrown open, and still the water flowed nearly two feet deep over the sluiceway.

Mr. Hoffmaster decided to sacrifice the dam. He put a force of twenty-five men at work tearing it away in a manner furthest from the filters. Some of the men worked waist deep in the water. An opening was soon made, and in a few minutes the filter beds were safe. The flood was beginning to trickle over into them when the dam was opened.

Mr. Hoffmaster said to-day that the water supply of the city would not be affected by the loss of the dam, as the other reservoirs owned by the company are ample to meet all needs at present.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The storm so swelled the Nepperhan River, which flows through this city, that the store of H. B. Jones, on the west side of Warburton Avenue, was undermined and the floor sunk so that Mr. Jones had to move out. This is the second time he has met with such a mishap. The rushing torrent of water undermined and carried away the spiles on which the building rested. Frederick Coon's Chinese laundry, next door, also started to collapse, and he hastily moved out.

The "white bridge," over the Nepperhan River, near the carpet mills, in Nepperhan Avenue, was badly damaged by the freshet in the river yesterday and will have to be rebuilt.

The Smith Carpet Works—the moquette and worsted mills—on Nepperhan Avenue, this city, were forced to stop work this morning, owing to water from the Nepperhan River running into the engine room.

TARRYTOWN, Feb. 7.—The Tarrytown reservoir, twenty miles east of here, burst today, flooding the village of East View and causing damage amounting to $2,000.

The New-York and Putnam Road bridge gave way to-day and traffic has been greatly delayed in consequence.

THE STORM PASSES AWAY.

Its Centre Last Night on the Northeastern Coast of Maine.

New-Yorkers awoke yesterday to find that Thursday's savage tempest had rolled its clouds from over the city. The sun shone gayly, but the wind still blustered, and many were the pranks it played.

Mr. Dunn estimates that the storm wheeled its centre over New-York at 8 o'clock Tuesday night. Its centre at the same hour last night was somewhere near the extreme northeastern coast of Maine. The highest velocity attained by the wind here yesterday was sixty-five miles an hour. It continued high all day, blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour at noon. Toward nightfall it perceptibly weakened, and to-day the Weather Bureau says that the weather in this locality will be fair.

The streets were washed clean by the pouring rain of Thursday, and were never in a better condition than they were yesterday. The total rainfall, according to the Weather Bureau, was 1.93 inches.

The temperature registered 40° here at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The American ship J. B. Walker, which went ashore on Liberty Island during the height of Tuursday's storm, is still hard aground. Many visitors went to the island yesterday to get a close look at the stranded vessel.

All the electric lights on the buoys marking the Gedney Channel were out Thursday night. The Lighthouse Department was notified, but, owing to the heavy seas, repairs could not be made yesterday.

It was said at Fulton Market yesterday that so far as was known there none of the fishing fleet had been exposed to the gale. The fishermen were warned of the approach of the storm, and did not venture to sea.

Bridge Gone at Woodlands.

WOODLANDS, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The New-York and Northern Railroad bridge over the Sawmill River was swept away this morning, the water having risen until it was five feet above the banks. A southbound train had passed over the bridge just before the abutments gave way. All trains are stalled on the east side of the river. Some of the passengers had to wade through water waist deep in order to reach the Woodlands Hotel, on high ground.

The Coal Barge Wamsutta Lost.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 7.—The steamer Thomas J. Scully of the Scully Towing Line of New-York was found helpless off the Black Rock coast this morning, and was towed to this city by the steam tug Confidence.

The Scully left Philadelphia Wednesday bound for Providence, with the barges Wamsutta, City of Norwich, Cactus, and Elmira, laden with coal. At Black Rock the Scully was disabled and cast off her barges. The Wamsutta sank, but her crew was rescued by the Scully. The other barges weathered the storm at anchor, and no lives were lost.

The St. Croix Ashore.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Feb. 7.—The schooner St. Croix, from Baltimore for Boston, with a cargo of bricks, was aground on Round Shoal last night. She was this morning towed to Philadelphia, leaking.

Sunk in the Canal.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Feb. 7.—The steamer Elwood Doran (thirty-

LAMINGTON'S MEN SAFE

Landed in Breeches Buoy None the Worse for Their Experience.

ONLY THE CARGO WILL BE LOST

Officers and Wreckers Were in Tight and Cozy Quarters—Ship, Experts Say, Can Be Hauled Off the Beach.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Feb. 7.—None the worse for their rough experience, the nineteen men who spent last night on the fruiter Lamington, which went aground on Great South Beach Tuesday evening, were landed by the breeches buoy this morning.

All day the surf has been pouring over the stranded steamship, but she has now settled firmly in the sand, with her hold full of water, and there she will remain until better weather permits the wreckers to haul her off. Appearances to-night indicated that the wind would go down sufficiently to allow them to work to-morrow.

The men who spent the night on the Lamington were Capt. George Wilson Duff, First Mate John Smith, Second Mate John Richards, Chief Engineer Charles Mitchell, five wreckers of the Luckenbach Towing Company, and ten wreckers of the Merritt Wrecking Company.

When the crew of the steamship was landed Wednesday, these officers concluded to remain on board, as the calm weather indicated no danger, and as the appearance of three wrecking tugs in the offing led them to believe that their services might be needed in case the tugs floated the steamer. Capt. H. H. Williamson of the tug L. Luckenbach, which was the first one to arrive on the scene, ordered the life-savers to haul in the breeches buoy rigging, in order that the wreckers might arrange kedge anchors from the stern of the Lamington. Capt. Rorke of the life-savers at first demurred. He did not like the look of the sky. He finally obeyed, however, and the fifteen wreckers were placed on board the steamer from the tugs Luckenbach, and Merritt. The hurricane first struck the vessel at midnight Wednesday. Those on board huddled in the officers' mess-room and fastened the iron doors. There they remained until this morning.

All yesterday and all last night the heavy seas washed over her, and she pounded ominously upon the beach. Finally Engineer Mitchell succeeded in getting open the sea valve, which filled the hold with water. Thereafter the ship lay easy, and nobody suffered from that time on except from hunger. The food in the cabin gave out Wednesday, and the men were, of course, unable to get into the hold to renew the supply.

Meanwhile the life savers were making efforts to get another line on board the ship. Their attempts failed. The lines either fell short or were blown to one side by the driving wind. Second Mate Richards, in the cabin of the vessel, rigged a kite, and by this managed to send a message ashore during the night. The message stated that those on board were safe but hungry, and asked the life savers to hurry and get a line aboard. The officers and wreckers on board did not suffer from the cold, as they had brought a large quantity of coal from the bunkers and maintained a fire in the cabin.

The first one to come ashore this morning was Mate Richards. This was at 7 o'clock. The others got into the breeches buoy one by one, two hours being taken to land them all. Capt. Duff was the last to leave the ship. All were brought ashore without accident.

The steamship, late this afternoon, lay within fifty yards of the beach. She has gradually drifted further upon the sand, and her stern has been kept around to the westward by the kedge anchor attached to her by the wreckers. The wind during the day blew a gale from the southwest, and the breakers that swept over her were almost as large as those which washed her during the night. The wind fell during the evening.

Capt. Williamson says she can be got off without trouble. Her cargo, however, will be ruined. It consists of 928 boxes of oranges, 200 cases of onions, 14 cases of wine, and 1,900 tons of currants. Of the four ponies that formed part of her cargo, two were washed overboard. One was killed in its stall by the pitching of the ship, and one is still on board. It was alive when the men left it, and they provided it with sufficient food to last for some time.

The reports that Capt. Duff was the worse for drink when his ship went ashore were practically disproved to-day. The charge was made by James Brady, the passenger who was on his way to his home in Buffalo. All the members of the crew denied the report, and Capt. Williamson, who was among the wreckers who spent the night on board, declared that Capt. Duff was perfectly level headed, and seemed solicitous for the welfare of the vessel and crew. He worked among the men when there was anything to be done, and did everything possible to save the vessel. All the crew agree that no one is to blame for the grounding of the ship.

They say that the dense fog that prevailed for three or four days previous prevented the taking of bearings, and they had no idea how near the coast the ship was. Except for the washing away of hatches and deck fixtures, the vessel itself is not damaged, apparently. The wrecking tugs, which all went to New-York City yesterday, returned in the morning. Among those who aided in the taking off of the wreckers and officers of the Lamington this morning was Lieut. Maguire, Inspector of the Third Life Saving District.

Few persons crossed Great South Bay to the wreck to-day, except the newspaper men, and the beach did not present the lively scene it did Wednesday. The weather on the bay to-day, one skipper declared, was the worst in which he had ever dared to cross.

Those of the crew who were taken off the Lamington Wednesday took a train to New-York to-day. The others are still on the beach, some at the Bellport station and some at the Blue Point station.

Second Engineer Gregg, who was taken off Wednesday, was wrecked a year ago last month on the coast of Cornwall. He was washed ashore unconscious and was ill for three months. This is his first voyage since, and he is badly used up by his experience. The others are all in good health.

It was just a year ago to-day that the schooner L. N. Place was wrecked eight miles from here and seven of her crew were lost.

A DRIVER'S STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

Old Daniel Webb of Cutchogue Likely to Die of Exposure.

CUTCHOGUE, L. I., Feb. 7.—Daniel W. Webb, the veteran stage driver, who has carried the mail between this village, New-Suffolk, and Robbins's Island for the last twenty-five years, nearly lost his life in the storm yesterday afternoon. The heavy northeast gales and driving rain caused the waters of Wickhams to flow over the highway at Dam Meadow into Case's Creek and join the Peconic Bay, making an island of the village of New-Suffolk, and shutting it off from the outside world for several hours. At high tide the road was covered with ten feet of water.

Webb was driving in a covered rockaway wagon. Although he noticed the water was unusually high he started the horse into the stream, determined to cross. When he had gone about half way the wagon commenced to float, and, carried by the rushing tide, dragged the horse toward the bay. Webb jumped from the wagon and grabbed the horse's head, but was nearly carried off his feet by the force of the tide. He tried to get the horse headed for shore, but the water was running so strong no progress could be made, so, throwing the mail bags on the horse's back, Webb cut the harness and set the wagon adrift. It soon struck a submerged fence and upset.

Webb, after considerable exertion, reached the shore, completely exhausted. He crawled under some shelter and became unconscious. Meanwhile, the Postmaster at New-Suffolk had telephoned and found that Webb had left Cutchogue on time. Alarmed at the non-arrival of the mail, he got a gang of men and started in search of the missing stage driver. When the stream was reached Webb's horse was seen grazing on the opposite bank, but no wagon or driver was in sight. A boat was procured and Webb was found under the shelter of some stacks of fodder, unconscious, and stiff with the cold.

As he is an old man, it is thought he will not recover from his icy bath. He is well known throughout the island, and in New-York City and Brooklyn.

WATERSPOUT IN PECONIC BAY.

A Column 100 Feet High Went Ashore and Did Damage.

GREENPORT, L. I., Feb. 7.—A phenomenal sight was witnessed in Peconic Bay yesterday afternoon during the gale which swept over this section. At precisely 4:30 o'clock a gigantic waterspout, the like of which has never before presented itself in these waters, suddenly reared itself to a height of 100 feet directly off Whitehill, Shelter Island, and, poising itself on high for almost a full minute, started as though on wheels, so gliding was its motion, directly across the harbor in a northwesterly direction.

It tore along madly until Pipe's Cove had been fully traversed. When it reached the shore at Fulmer's brick yards, two miles west of Greenport, it struck a kiln about fifty feet high, and the volume of water tore away the entire roof. Pieces of it were scattered in every direction.

Capt. Erm Monsell and Albert Corwin, with a few other sailors, were at the time securing some boats used in the oyster industry, and, perceiving the waterspout advancing upon them, threw themselves at full length on a large float. The body of water passed within a few feet of them, but luckily did not reach them, or beyond doubt all would have been drowned or badly injured.

Many other sea-faring men saw the spout, but, strange to say, all vessels and crews escaped damage.

CONEY ISLAND STORM-SWEPT.

Houses Damaged, Iron Pier Twisted—Beach Strewn with Wreckage.

The storm wrought great damage at Coney Island. Trees were blown down, sign boards shattered, bathing houses smashed into kindling wood, windows broken, roofs carried away, and even the iron work on the big pier at West Brighton was twisted and wrenched on both sides, so badly that it will cost $4,000 to have it repaired.

The wind and the waves swept the beach clean of everything. Big sections of the tar walk were carried away, and the bathing houses were lifted right off their foundations.

The wind carried away a section of the tar felting from the roof of Stubenbord's Hotel, causing a loss of $50, and blew down 200 feet of the fence surrounding the property of the Brooklyn Jockey Club.

The Atlantic Hotel, on Ocean Avenue, lost fifty feet of fence, and the veranda of a two-story frame house on Ocean Parkway, near Sea Beach Avenue, was picked up and carried twenty feet. It will cost $100 to repair the damage. Victor Leavitt's photograph gallery, close to the pier, was totally destroyed.

Fort Hamilton suffered almost as heavily. The beach last evening was strewn with wreckage, and it is hard to correctly estimate the amount of damage done.

ANNUAL DINNER OF RUTGERS ALUMNI

Old College Men Make Merry with Toast and Song.

More than one hundred members of the Rutgers College Alumni Association attended the annual dinner of the association at the St. Denis last night. The red of the college was everywhere predominant, and the old Rutgers song, "On the Banks of the Old Raritan," was sung time and again with enthusiasm.

David Murray, Vice President of the association, occupied the chair. Seated with him as guests were Justice Bookstaver, Garret A. Hobart, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackey, Prof. E. A. Bowser, David Murray, ex-Minister to Japan; President Austin Scott, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson, Dr. H. R. Baldwin, and Prof. I. E. Hasbrouck.

Mr. Murray made introductory remarks, speaking of the prosperous condition of the college, the splendid work she was doing, and the alumni who did her honor, and then introduced President Scott to respond to the toast, "Our College."

Dr. Scott said it was just five years since he had been elected President. Improvements had been made during his term, both to the inside and to the outside of the college, he said, and that, while all hopes had not been realized, yet it was something, after five years, to still be full of hope. He was followed by ex-Minister to Japan David Murray, who responded to the toast, "The Faculty." The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackey spoke to the toast "Our Guests," and the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson gave a response to the toast "Our Sister Colleges."

OBJECTS TO GRANTING ALDERMEN POWER

Mr. Callanan Says They Have Too Much Authority Now.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

At the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held Tuesday, Jan. 21, the Committee on Law Department reported that the statutes give the Board of Aldermen very liberal powers to regulate the streets and sidewalks in this city, except as to the issuance of permits for stands.

A bill, which they indorse, has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Pavey, giving power to the board to grant bootblacks the same privileges as are at present granted to vendors of newspapers, periodicals, fruits, and soda water. This bill was committed to the Committee on Judiciary.

Another bill was introduced by Senator Sullivan, which, in addition to the power to grant permits to bootblacks, empowers them to grant the still more mischievous privilege to expose merchandise on the stoop line. This was committed to the Committee on Cities. Both bills are indorsed by the Board of Aldermen.

In addition, they also resolve to have such new bills drawn up as will confer on them the power to secure for the thousands who deserve it the right to expose and sell merchandise on the streets, under proper conditions and restrictions which will justly protect the community from unnecessary and unwise encroachment on the public thoroughfares of this city.

Is there any man outside of the Board of Aldermen in this city asking to have this power conferred on them? I venture to say not one who is interested in its welfare or good government. It is the unlawful granting of permits by the Board of Aldermen that is causing all the trouble in the streets. Who are the thousands on whom the board want to confer the right to do business in the streets?

If they are competent to carry on business they ought to be able to pay rent for stores to do it in. I will guarantee that not one Alderman who owns a piece of property will give any privileges on it or in it for nothing. The very best thing that the Legislature can do is to repeal all laws which are at present on the statute books giving the Aldermen power to grant permits of any kind to obstruct the sidewalks either inside or outside the stoop line.

If any law permitting the stoop to be incumbered is passed, it should be a general one, giving the owner or lessee the sole use of it, thus doing away with the power of the board to grant permits, and clearly defining the rights of the citizens. The press will, I am sure, do its duty. It can always be relied on when the comfort, pleasure, and rights of the citizens are menaced.

Will the societies and citizens who are interested in keeping the sidewalks for the use they were intended for (the free passage of pedestrians) and in the welfare and good government of this city do their duty, and take action to bring this matter to the attention of the Legislature, the Mayor, and the Governor, before it is too late? L. J. CALLANAN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4.

A Kentucky Minister's Misadventure.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The Rev. M. V. Larison, an Eastern Kentucky preacher, went to Furnace, Estill County, a few nights ago to marry a couple. After the matrimonial knot was well and duly tied he started to walk to his home, a few miles away. While on the road he was pursued by a wildcat, and, in trying to get out of the way of the beast, ran over a steep embankment, dislocating his shoulder and bruising and lacerating his body. He couldn't have been much worse hurt if he had stood his ground and fought it out with the cat, and the next time he meets a "varmint" he will probably decide to trust to a bad enemy rather than a bad run.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,360 Broadway, 42d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BOND ALLOTMENTS MADE

Morgan Syndicate Gets About One-Third of the Issue.

WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS

The Administration Greatly Pleased With the Success of the Loan—Silver Men Astounded and Silent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—According to the schedule completed to-day by the Treasury experts, 780 persons and corporations subscribed $66,733,650 of the new Government loan at a rate in excess of 110.6877, the figure bid by the Morgan syndicate, and bonds will be awarded to them. This means that Mr. Morgan and his associates will be awarded $33,211,350, or about 20 per cent. less than Mr. Morgan believed he would secure. All bids below 110.6877 will, of course, be rejected. The estimate was completed late this afternoon. It is not known whether the names of the successful bidders will be announced.

There is much satisfaction in Administration circles in the fact that the bonds are to be spread over so wide an area. Many of the bids were made by Western bankers and individuals at rates much more satisfactory than those offered by would-be Eastern investors. The opponents of bonds still cling to the charge that the showing constitutes a rebuke to the Administration, but the ground for this is so slight that their statements cut no particular figure.

It is a source of gratification to the Administration that the rate of interest to be paid will not greatly exceed that which would attach to a loan designed especially to attract small bidders. The Government took the only step possible under existing law to replenish the Treasury, and the result undoubtedly is acceptable to the country. Many telegrams have been received at the White House and the Treasury conveying congratulations on the wonderful success of the loan.

The silver men still maintain silence, which is the best possible indication that they realize the extent of the blow dealt at free coinage by the thousands who endeavored to secure the new bonds. The bonds are ready for delivery, and it is expected that the transaction will be completed, so far as the Treasury Department is concerned, before Feb. 15.

The gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $44,483,186. The withdrawals for the day at New-York amounted to $730,000.

MR. ECKELS IS INDIGNANT

The Controller Exposes the Falsity of a Newspaper Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The following statement was to-day telegraphed by Controller Eckels to The New-York World:

In a dispatch from Washington printed in The World of this morning, appears the following as coming from me:

"Both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Morgan added their decimals in different ink from the bids they had originally put on their blanks."

No statement of this kind or of any similar character was made to The World's correspondent or to any one else by me, and there is no foundation in fact for it. It is wholly and unqualifiedly false. The only thing said upon the subject of the price which appeared in the bids of Messrs. Stewart and Morgan was that the Morgan syndicate bid was one bid only, while that of the Stewart syndicate numbered over 150, and that it was evident that the body of all these bids of the Stewart syndicate had been filled in by their subscribers, while the uniform price of 110.075 had been inserted by the manager of the Stewart syndicate. Nothing was said about the decimals or about the original bids, or about the ink of the decimals.

In connection it may be said that each figure upon both the Morgan and Stewart bids is in the same colored ink as each other figure, and every statement to the contrary which has been sent out is absolutely false.

The bids show the absolute truth of Mr. Eckels's statements.

GOLD TO PAY FOR BONDS.

Nearly $2,000,000 Received at Sub-Treasury and Assay Office.

Down town interest in the new bonds centred yesterday in advices regarding the allotment which, it was hoped, might be announced. Since nothing definite came in business hours, the financial district assumed that the result of the bidding would be known to-day. Preparations for payments continued at the Government offices, the Sub-Treasury and Assay Office receiving the $1,000,000 which came for J. P. Morgan & Co. by the Majestic, and nearly as much more from other sources. Withdrawals of $360,000 were reported. One report placed them at $760,000, but this was not confirmed at the Sub-Treasury.

Cables announcing that $1,500,000 would be shipped from England to-day for bond account, and that arrangements had been practically made for all the gold Mr. Morgan will need, met the general expectation that his entire purchase would be made with fresh gold. The 1925 4s sold yesterday at 116⅞ in large amounts, and were held at the close of the day at 117. Successful bidders must pay interest with their premiums. Since the bonds will bear date Feb. 1, official computations fixed interest on payments that may be made to-day at $.767123 per $1,000. On payments made on Monday, interest will be $.986301, and on payments made Tuesday it will be $1.09589 per $1,000. Interest payments will, of course, be returned with the coupons payable May 1.

The "World's" Statements False.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I wish to pronounce the quoted interview with me and statements alleged to have been made by me, as printed in this morning's issue of The New-York World, absolutely false and malicious.

PLINY FISK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1896.

SUBSCRIPTION DANCE IN ORANGE

The Patronesses and Some of Those Who Attended the Ball.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 7.—One of the popular subscription dances of the season was given last night in Upper Music Hall under the patronage of Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. John Burke, Mrs. Samuel Campbell, Mrs. John Dallett, Jr., Mrs. Robert W. Hawkesworth, Mrs. James Marshall, Mrs. Robert M. Miles, and Mrs. John P. Rafferty.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John Guyton, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Colby, Mrs. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Keck, Mr. and Mrs. Louis St. John Hallock, Miss Marion Schneider, Miss Bessie Schneider, Miss Burke, Miss Gretta Fort, Miss Osborne, Miss Phoebe Reynolds, Miss Bredt, Miss Mabel Burke, Miss O'Hara, Miss Anne Reynolds, Miss Lee, Miss Belle Ward, Miss Barrett, Miss Kissam, Miss Alma Cohen, Miss Keck, Miss Mary Keck, Miss J. Louise Dodd, Miss Estelle Ward, Miss Eleanor Sterling, Miss Graves, Miss Hedden, Miss Harriet J. Tilney, Miss Lockwood, Miss Gertrude Chase, Miss Mabel Bowers.

Miss Edna Smith, Miss Adelaide Decker, Miss Grace Vanhorne, Miss Julia Schneider, Miss Thompson, Miss Helen Stocking, Miss Grace Stocking, Miss Harriet Jenkins, Miss Mabel Frazer, Miss Osborne, Miss Scudder, Clarence A. Seymour, Kenneth Kirtland, W. H. Trippe, M. O. Haisted, Mr. Fisher, Thomas Cummings, Charles Stokes, C. A. Stenkin, Wallace Willett, Nell Robins, W. G. Shackford, Mr. Grannis, Edward Boote, W. O. Vilas, W. W. Silvey, F. Bennett, Joseph M. Cooper, Charles Boston, Mr. Bredt, E. F. Burke, R. D. Morse, Fred Seymour, A. C. Trowbridge, Clarance A. Gould, Alden Freeman, Thomas Hall, Russell A. Griffin, C. A. Munn, Samuel D. Northrop, Frank J. Zimmerman, Edward H. Graves, James Seymour, William Colt, Benjamin K. Hotchkiss, Kurtz Eppley, Kenneth Duffield, Frederick Reynolds, Mr. [illegible] Guy McCoy, Malcom McCoy, Louis [illegible]y, and Ernest Lockwood.

How to use Cottolene

the new shortening, like all other things must be rightly used if you wish the best results. Never, in any recipe, use more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you used to use of lard. Never put Cottolene in a hot pan. Put it in when cold and heat it with the pan. Be careful not to burn Cottolene. To test it, add a drop of water; if hot enough, it will *pop*. Cottolene, when rightly used, delights everyone. Get the genuine, sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Produce Exchange, New York.

"THE CHEVALIERS" ENTERTAIN

Young Bachelors of the Calumet and Knickerbocker Clubs Give a Ball at the Hotel Waldorf.

The thirty young bachelors of the Calumet and Knickerbocker Clubs who call themselves "the Chevaliers" added a brilliant page to the social history of the Winter last night by giving a ball at the Waldorf which was one of the most delightful functions of the season.

It differed somewhat from the other big balls of the season, inasmuch as it was an early affair. The invitations which were sent out called for the arrival of the guests at 10:30 o'clock, and for the cotillion at 11:30 o'clock. The Chevaliers and their friends were quite prompt, and by 11 o'clock the Empire dining room at the Waldorf was well filled.

The guests were received by Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, and Mrs. John Alsop King. This committee was stationed in the Marie Antoinette room.

After the regular guests at the Waldorf had departed, the Empire restaurant was closed to the public, and the carpets were raised, leaving a highly polished dancing floor between the pillars.

Around the room extended a platform, which was covered with rugs. This was for those who did not care to dance. In the corners of the room were banks of palms, brightened with clusters of American Beauty and other roses.

The patronesses of the ball besides Mrs. John A. King, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Grant, and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, were Mrs. J. Frederic de Peyster, Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr.; Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr.; Mrs. Frederic Curry, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman.

For months past the Chevaliers have been arranging for this ball with the expectation of making it one of the most magnificent functions of the Winter. The subscribers were Messrs. Harold Van Rensselaer, G. Lorillard Ronalds, Edward R. Thomas, George Austin Morrison, Jr.; Ellery C. Anderson, Edwin Clarence Moller, Robert Dun Graham, Harry V. Day, James W. Gerard, Jr.; Kenneth Robinson, Charles Riker, Wainwright Parish, Oswald Jackson, Jameson Cotting, Francis J. Otis, Stowe Phelps, J. Edward Davis, Seymour Cromwell, David Banks, Jr.; E. C. Chisholm, John G. Neeser, Percy Morris Burrill, A. V. D. Post, De Witt Clinton Falls, Alexander M. Hadden, Schuyler Schieffelin, J. Fred Pierson, Jr.; S. D. Babcock, Jr., and Renwick Clifton Hurry.

Previous to the cotillion, there was general dancing. Contrary to the usual custom, supper took place after the cotillion. This, to many of the guests last night, was a pleasing innovation. It was shortly after 11 o'clock when the cotillion was begun. It was led by Alexander M. Hadden. It was participated in by about 125 couples. Mr. Hadden's partner was Miss Grace Henop, a pretty and popular young débutante. The Chevaliers decided that there should be no favors, as for four or five figures at a cotillion of this size it would require fully 1,000 prizes.

At each end of the ballroom was an orchestra, the Nahan Franko Symphony Orchestra being used for dancing, and the Hungarian Band for promenading. At 1:30 o'clock, when the cotillion was over, supper was served, the guests being seated at small tables. The supper was served in the Winter garden, in the café, and in the Marie Antoinette room.

Each of the men who subscribed had a table given to him, where he was surrounded by the guests who had accepted his invitation. There was also a separate table for the Committee of Arrangements, and for the patronesses. On each table there were a cover of pink, silver candelabra, with pink shades of silk, and a bunch of pink roses.

DISTURBED BY BURNING CANS AND METERS

Mrs. Koberger Wants the Courts to Stop Coughlin's Industry.

Mrs. Catharine Coughlin owns a lot on Hicks Street, between Mill Street and West Ninth Street, Brooklyn, and on this property, her husband, John, burns up old tin cans and gas meters. He makes a good living in selling the half-burned tins to trunkmakers.

Mrs. Catharine Koberger of 772 Hicks Street has brought suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to recover $1,000, and also to have the business suppressed as a nuisance. She said that the soot from the burning tins spoiled her clothing, and that the explosions of the gas meters ruined her health.

Several of the Health Inspectors were called as witnesses in the defendant's favor. They said they detected no noxious odors and saw nothing that was detrimental to health. The case is still on.

William Scott's Will Filed.

The will of William Scott, who died last December, in his home, 295 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, has been filed with the Surrogate. Mr. Scott was prominent in church affairs in Brooklyn, and was a member of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Banks is pastor.

The estate is valued at $65,000. Several bequests of a few thousands of dollars are made to charitable organizations. The balance is left for the use of his wife, Caroline, during her lifetime, and when she dies the principal is to become the property of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society.

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ASEPTOLIN A NEW REMEDY

Possibilities of Its Value in Cases of Consumption.

DUE TO DR. CYRUS EDSON'S RESEARCH

Tells of the Effect on a Number of Patients—Carbolic Acid the Base—What Some Physicians Say.

Dr. Cyrus Edson announced yesterday, through the columns of The Medical Record and otherwise, the constituent parts of a new remedy for consumption.

It is claimed by Dr. Edson that the preparation which he has made will effect a radical cure of the disease under favorable conditions. In his communication to The Medical Record he enumerates 218 cases upon which the remedy has been tried, of which improvement has been noted in 212 and no improvement in 4 cases. Of the improved cases, 24 have been discharged as cured and 68 are believed to be in a fair way to recovery. In 91 of the remaining cases improvement has been noted, though not sufficient to warrant a definite opinion. In 32 cases the improvement was only temporary. There has been one death among the cases subject to the treatment.

Dr. Edson began his statement by referring to the fact that German chemists have found that carbolic acid is a normal secretion of the human body, which is enormously increased during disease. It occurred to him some time ago that this increase of carbolic acid in the excretions was an evidence of Nature's attempt to kill germs by the internal manufacture of a special substance poisonous to them.

Acting on this hint, Dr. Edson set himself to work to find a preparation of carbolic acid which would be borne by the human system in comparatively large doses, without giving rise to general poisoning effects.

Dr. Edson was encouraged in his selection of carbolic acid as the chief constituent of his remedy by the fact that many physicians have recently employed creosote as an active internal remedy for the cure of consumption. As creosote had been shown by the latest chemical researches to be in large part composed of carbolic acid, it occurred to Dr. Edson that whatever curative effects creosote had were due to the carbolic acid it contained.

The object which Dr. Edson then set before himself was to prepare carbolic acid in such a form that it might safely be injected into the tissues of the body by means of a hypodermic syringe. He calculated that with the large increase of carbolic acid in the body in cases of disease, a comparatively small additional quantity would be sufficient to reinforce it so as to enable the combined amount to stop the progress of consumption by killing off the germs of tuberculosis.

Finally, after a long series of experiments, Dr. Edson prepared a mixture containing 97.2 per cent. of water, 2.7 per cent. of carbolic acid, and .01 per cent. of a chemical compound of nearly equal parts of pilocarpine and carbolic acid. He gave this preparation the name of aseptolin.

Dr. Edson added the pilocarpine in order to increase the number of white blood corpuscles to stimulate the activity of the glands all over the body, and to stimulate expectoration and secretion.

Such, in brief, is the statement which was given out by Dr. Edson. The resulting liquid, as seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, is as transparent as water, of the consistency of thin syrup, and with the characteristic odor of carbolic acid.

Many physicians who were visited yesterday by the reporter expressed their satisfaction that Dr. Edson had discovered a cure for consumption, though they preferred to wait until a longer and more public trial of the new remedy could be had before placing themselves on record as favorable to it or the reverse.

It was only a little more than five years ago, as more than one of them reminded the reporter, since Koch, the greatest living bacteriologist, had given tuberculin to the world as a radical remedy, which had, after prolonged trials, turned to be a dismal failure in pulmonary consumption.

"Imagination," said one physician, "plays a great part in all new remedies for consumption. The patients are naturally so hopeful, owing to the character of the disease, that they will often gain in weight after a change in treatment, only to sink again as soon as their faith in the change disappears."

Dr. Biggs, the bacteriologist to the Health Board, was asked yesterday by the reporter if an examination of the new remedy came within the scope of his duties. He replied:

"No. The Health Department has no concern with cures, as such. Our duty ends with aiding physicians to make a correct diagnosis where a bacteriological examination is necessary to settle definitely the presence or absence of certain pathogenic bacilli.

"Thus we examine sputum to discover whether Koch's consumption bacilli are present or not. If they are present, the patient undoubtedly has tuberculosis; if not, the patient may have tuberculosis, if the fact is not proved by our examination."

"Leaving out Dr. Edson's new remedy, is there any radical cure for consumption?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," said Dr. Biggs; "pure air is a cure, and I have had many patients wholly and positively cured by this means. It does not matter much where you send a patient, in one sense, provided the air which he is to breathe is free from bacilli of all kinds. Of course, the general state of the patient's health makes one climate more desirable than another, but cures have been reported from the Adirondacks, from Colorado, from New-Mexico, from the Alps, and from Algiers.

"Now, these places have absolutely nothing in common except their freedom from bacilli of all kinds. The same thing is true of a long sea voyage. It is curious that the health of patients improves more rapidly in the Adirondacks in Winter than in Summer, but that is because the snow is then on the ground, preventing the propagation of all the ordinary forms of bacilli.

"Then, too, it is well to recollect that places which have become noted resorts for consumptives have, after their employment for a long term of years for this purpose, become regular death traps. That is because the bacilli of tuberculosis have been spread in all directions, and are inhaled by every inspiration made by the crowd of patients.

"I heartily hope that Dr. Edson has succeeded in discovering a radical cure for consumption. It is my belief that most of the aggravated cases of consumption which we see in cities are complicated with other germ diseases which effect a lodgment after the consumption baccillus has made an entrance."

Another physician who did not care to have his name mentioned was inclined to believe that Dr. Edson's new remedy would turn out to be only palliative in its character.

"Dr. Declat, a French physician of note," he said, "tried hypodermic injections of carbolic acid twenty years ago for septicaemia. Now, the high temperature of consumption is septic in its character, due to the absorption of pus by the blood from the ulcer in the lung. The action of carbolic acid has hitherto been regarded as general in killing all kinds of bacilli.

"If, then, Dr. Declat's method was allowed to fall into disuse by the accomplished physicians of Paris because it failed to stamp out the bacilli which cause septic inflammation, what hope is there that it will do any better in the special septic inflammation of tuberculosis?

"I admit that the adition of pilocarpine is highly ingenious as tending to spread the carbolic solution through every part of the body, and also as giving it a chance to reach the cells when they are in a state of excessive activity due to the specific action of the pilocarpine.

"But pilocarpine, which has been hailed in turn as a remedy for every disease, from rheumatism to cancer, has proved a comparative failure in all of these cases. If two drugs previously have been tried separately in cases where high temperatures have prevailed analogous to the septic or hectic fever of consumption without any permanent good results, is it likely that both of them combined will do what each has hitherto failed to accomplish?"

The members of the medical profession in this city have known for several months past that Dr. Cyrus Edson had a preparation the composition of which he kept secret. Professional etiquette kept those physicians who take an interest in the treatment of phthisis from using Dr. Edson's remedy until he had made public its constituent parts and its method of preparation. As soon as the manufacturing chemists of the city have sufficient directions to enable them to manufacture it, some physicians are likely to [illegible] a trial.

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WINNERS OF THE BAIRD PRIZES

Students of Princeton Who Carried Off the Honors in the Contests Engaged in Thursday Night.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 7.—The results of the annual Baird contests were announced to the university to-day, the several contests having been held last night in the new commencement auditorium of Alexander Hall.

The largest and most important of the half-dozen prizes was won by John More Trout, Bridgeville, Del., who secured the Baird prize, which is annually awarded to the best speaker of the first six writers in the senior class. Mr. Trout is a member of the Clisophic Literary Society, and is one of the highest stand men of the senior academic class. He has won a large number of prizes during his college course, notably several in the Clisophic Society debates and oratorical contests, the junior prize in logic and the Maclean prize of $100, the last two of which he captured at the commencement exercises of 1895.

The Baird prize in oratory, valued at $50, was secured by John James Moment, of Orono, Ontario, a member of the senior academic class and of the Clisophic Society. Mr. Moment is a leader in Clio Hall, a member of the Editorial Board of the Nassau Literary Magazine, and a first-group man of his class.

The Baird prize in delivery was captured by Ralph Barton Perry of New-York City. Mr. Perry has been prominently before the college as a speaker and debater of ability during his entire course. He is a prominent member of the American Whig Society, and recently represented Princeton in the Intercollegiate debate with Yale. Among the other competitors for these three prizes were N. W. Harkness, '96, of Philadelphia; George H. Waters, '96, of Peekskill, N. Y., and B. A. Mason, '96, of Albia, Iowa.

The Baird prize in poetry was won by Francis Charles MacDonald of Pennsylvania, a member of the senior academic class of the university, and of the American Whig Society. Mr. MacDonald is on the editorial staff of the college monthly, The Nassau Literary Magazine, to which he has been a frequent contributor during the four years of his college course. His clever verse has attracted attention not only in academic circles throughout the country, but also among literary people outside of college centres. Many predict that he is sure to make a future for himself in the world of letters.

Two prizes in disputation were awarded, the first, of the value of $50, being captured by R. M. McElroy, '96, of Missouri. Mr. McElroy is a member of Whig Hall and of the senior academic class of the college. He has recently been chosen Washington's Birthday debater of his class, and won distinction by his remarkable work in assisting to defeat Yale in the first annual intercollegiate with the New-Haven college at New-Haven last Spring. The second prize in disputation was won by Alexander Nelson Easton, '96, of New-York. Mr. Easton is an academic senior and a member of the Clisophic Society. Other contestants for the prizes in disputation were Harry Gordon Pierce, '96, of Wayland, N. Y., and Edward William Hamilton of New-York City.

The Baird prizes represent the income of a handsome gift to the university on the part of Charles O. Baird of Philadelphia.

FOR NORTH CAROLINA'S HONOR

An Exception Taken to Statements of the Boy Preacher.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The boy preacher, the Rev. Henry Van Cott Banta, must have "bantered" his audience a la moonshiner ("bantering" is a common phrase among the mountaineers of North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee) when he said that "in the South, at least in the backwoods, the people know very little of the Saviour"; "that they believe in Him" and "love Him." Now, any one who has lived or traveled in the South, no matter whether in the mountains or sand hills of North Carolina, knows that the people of that State do not love or believe in anything that they "know very little of"; and that they do know more about the Saviour, attend church more regularly, are more honest and religious, than the same number of people in that "City of Churches"—Brooklyn. It is a rare thing to find an adult in North Carolina who is not a church member.

As for the moonshiners, they are not such terrible fellows as the Rev. Mr. Banta would have one imagine. One would suppose that they were a set of highway robbers by his description. Their only crime is making pure whisky and apple brandy without paying a tax to Uncle Sam, and occasionally "winging" a revenue officer who pounces upon them and destroys their property. No one need fear a moonshiner but the revenue officer; they do not molest any one else. As for "drawing pistols" on sixteen-year-old preachers, they are not after that kind of game. I venture to say that there are more liquor laws violated on one Sunday in Brooklyn than there are in one year in the mountains of North Carolina. The only difference is that the United States officers try to enforce the laws by force among the moonshiners, while in Brooklyn the Municipal Government does not attempt to enforce the law. The violators of law, or the moonshiners of Brooklyn, need the services and prayers of the Rev. Mr. Banta more than their North Carolina brethren do.

The Rev. Mr. Banta must have worn spectacles with magnifying glasses when he arrived at the city (?) of Shallotte, N. C., to have found a city with a population of 4,000. As a matter of fact, the County of Brunswick has no city. The largest place in the county is Southport, the county seat, which boasts of less than 500. Brunswick County has about 9,000 inhabitants, and a very law abiding people they are, so much so that when they need the services of a lawyer they have to send to Wilmington. There is not a lawyer in the county. And they are also a very healthy people, as they only require two doctors to look after their health. The city (?) of Shallotte may have had a "boom" since I was there, about a year ago, but at that time it was a place of not more than

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Hotels	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Instruction	7
Bankers' Cards	13	Legal Notices	13
Bicycles	6	Marriages	5
Business Notices	5	Meetings and Elections	13
Business Opportunities	7	Pianos and Organs	7
City Houses To Let	15	Proposals	13
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Public Notices	15
Country Real Estate For Sale	15	Referees' Notices	15
Dancing	7	Religious Notices	7
Deaths	5	Situations Wanted	16
Dividends	13	Special Notices	5
Europe	7	Surrogate Notices	13
Financial	13	Teachers	7
Furnished Rooms	7	To Let For Business Purposes	15
Furs Repaired	7	Travelers' Guide	13
Help Wanted	16	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Magda—8:00. Matinée—2:00.—Tosca.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water Color Exhibition Day and Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Concert—8:15.
CASINO—Lady Slavey—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—A Woman's Reason—8:15. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—A Social Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Thrilby—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts. 8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Nachruhm—8:15. Matinée—2:00.—Don Carlos.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—Benefit of the Doubt—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Poultry and Pigeon Show—9:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Falstaff—8:00. Matinée—Huguenots.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:20. Matinée.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—Kerry Gow—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Silly Work in the House.
The Silver Ultimatum.
Allison Morton's Second Choice.
Flood and Fire in Bound Brook, N. J.
Broker Thornburgh Suspended.
Chicago Gas Trust Illegal.

Page 2
Only Six Lives Lost at Forestville.

Page 3
Lamington's Men All Rescued.
The Bond Allotment Made.
Winners of the Baird Prizes.
New Remedy for Consumption.

Page 5
Candelaria Is Rescued.
Zeitoun Still Besieged.
Work of Venezuelan Commission.

Page 6
Poultry Show in the Garden.
Brooklyn's Bicycle Show.

Page 7
Republican Senatorial Caucus.
Receiver for Four Companies.

Page 8
Raines Bill Waiting Platt's Orders.
News of Greater New-York.

Page 9
Death of William H. English.
Talk with Sir Joseph Trutch.
Storm Delayed the Milk Supply.
Gale Did Not Sway the Bridge.
Fighting for "Bat" Shea's Life.

Page 10
Review of New Publications.
Louis Gordon Sentenced for Arson.
Wrangle Over a Baby's Death.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 12
The Financial Markets.

Page 14
News of the Railroads.
Cost of the Nicaragua Canal.
The Barbers' Act Sustained.
Theosophy for East Siders.

Page 15
Needs of Poor Children.
New-York Industrial Schools.
Pardon Asked for Three Innocent Men.
Police Board and Excise Laws.

Page 16
Jameson's Fight at Kruegersdorp.
Senator Allison Gains His Point.
Needs of Suffering Armenia.
Lectures by Cornell D. Wright.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	4	39	41
6 A. M.	4	40	42
9 A. M.	8	39	41
12 M.	8	41	43
4 P. M.	10	41	43
6 P. M.	12	40	41
9 P. M.	9	36	38
12 P. M.	6	36	36

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 40.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 39.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 38.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years 31.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 8, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE NEW FINANCIAL PROSPECT.

What has surprised and convinced the public mind in the success of the new loan is, first, the great amount of gold offered, and, second, the fact that practically it was offered wholly from the United States. The $25,000,000 bid for by the Deutsche Bank, with the other smaller bids directly or indirectly from abroad, would, indeed, have been a considerable proportion of the amount asked for by the Government, but they sink into insignificance when compared with the home offerings. If we assume that the total foreign bids were for one-third of the bonds, they are scarcely more than a twentieth of the total of bids. Another feature of interest connected with these great bids is the indirect but conclusive evidence afforded as to the amount of gold in the country actually available, though the financiers had previously had little definite knowledge as to its whereabouts or ownership. What may be taken as settled is that on thirty days' notice the bidders for the bonds were required to make arrangements for the payment of at least 20 per cent. of their bids, and they did this to the amount of some $130,000,000, while the Treasury reserve sank less than $20,000,000, and the premium for the command of gold was from ½ to ¾ of 1 per cent.

Now, these facts obviously place the Government in a very different situation from any that it has recently occupied. Its resources, moral as well as material, have been shown to be very much greater than they were supposed to be, and their strength will be seen to be greater the more closely they are studied. Impressive as was the total of bids on Wednesday, it would have been even more so had the Treasury been able to offer a gold bond bearing 3 per cent. interest. As it is, it is demonstrated that on a coin bond the Treasury can at any time secure from the people of the United States alone a half billion of dollars at about 3½ per cent. It is certain that it could get as much or more from the same source on a gold bond at 3 per cent. or less. But it is equally certain that, though the premium on the bonds offered was affected by the fact that they were not specifically payable in gold, there is no real doubt in the public mind that they will be paid in gold, for the very simple and conclusive reason that the offers of nearly six hundred millions on Wednesday were made for the express and sole purpose of enabling the Government to maintain gold payments. The American people not only believe that gold payments for all obligations, bonds or notes, will be maintained, but they are inflexibly determined that they shall be. The bids for the new loan were the convincing expression of that determination.

This conspicuous demonstration of the stability of the public credit based on the National sentiment will simplify the settlement of the currency question on sound principles. It must set at rest the hopes of the inflationists in any popular favor for their schemes. It must give the sound-money leaders absolute confidence that the people will stand by them firmly, and all the more firmly if they go straight to the goal. Practically it leaves to the sound-money leaders nothing but the shaping of the methods; the end is already fixed. The Government bond hardly needed this evidence of its extraordinary value, its absolute safety from the peril or inconvenience that attaches to the best of corporate securities. But the fact that investors have turned so eagerly toward it at this moment is of the greatest interest as to the future of the currency. It becomes an instrument of undoubted efficacy to accomplish that absolute stability of the currency which is now shown to be the wish of the people.

THE GREEDY NAIL RING.

The close combination of manufacturers of nails (both wire and cut) has raised its price again, this time adding 15 cents per keg. The wholesale price of wire nails at Pittsburg will be $2.40 on and after March 1; nine months ago it was only 85 cents. The wholesale price of cut nails on March 1 will be $2.15; nine months ago it was only 70 cents.

Here is an increase of 182 per cent. in one case and of 207 per cent. in the other. The price of the fundamental raw material, Bessemer pig iron, is now only 30 per cent. higher than it was when the Nail Ring began to put up its prices from the low level of 85 and 70 cents. But the combination absolutely controls the industry, and all those who buy or use nails must pay its price.

The nail manufacturers export nails at the rate of about 23,000,000 pounds a year. The enormous increase of the prices exacted by the combination from consumers in the United States has not checked its export trade or reduced the quantity shipped abroad. We notice that in November last, the high prices now demanded here having then been exacted in the home market for two months, the exports were 2,311,665 pounds, or a quantity considerably exceeding the average monthly shipments. These facts show, of course, that the industry does not need a particle of tariff protection and ought not to have any.

The Republican Party insists, in the Dingley-McKinley bill, upon increasing the present duty on nails by 15 per cent., partly upon the plea that the manufacture of nails is a "stricken and prostrate industry." It also promises to restore in 1898 the McKinley duty, which was equivalent to from $2.50 to $4 per keg.

CAN WE GET SCHOOL REFORM?

Whether the people of this city can get a reform of its school system, in spite of the reference of the Pavey bill to the Senate Committee on Cities and the apparent opposition of machine politicians of both parties, may depend upon the demonstration of public opinion on the subject. No doubt should be left as to what is demanded, and the issue should be sharply made, and the Legislature held to a strict responsibility for its treatment of a matter of so much importance.

There is no difference of opinion among those who place the cause of popular education above all considerations of local politics. There is no question in their minds that the management of public schools should be free from political influence, and devoted solely to producing the best educational results for the people. That is the object of the Pavey bill, and it is certainly not the object of the bill prepared by Commissioner STRAUSS and introduced in the Senate by Mr. PAGE, which would increase the obstacles in the way of the results desired.

There are two points essential to school reform in this city. The conduct of the schools for educational ends should, under the general authority of the Board of Education, be separated from the purely administrative functions of the department in providing and caring for school buildings and attending to financial details. It is manifest that the persons best qualified to direct the management of the schools are not likely to be well qualified for the exercise of these administrative functions, and, besides, their time and attention should not be divided between duties so diverse. The other requirement of reform is equally obvious, and that is that the direction of the schools should be in the hands of men specially trained for educational work, and power and responsibility for the management of the whole system should be in one central body made up of such men.

The unsatisfactory results of the past and the unfavorable conditions of the present are unquestionably due to the plan of scattering the immediate direction of the schools among boards of Ward Trustees, and to extend that plan would only aggravate the evils. The Trustees are citizens of the several wards or districts, engaged in the ordinary pursuits of the community, and, as a rule, they have no special qualifications for the duties intrusted to them. They are apt to be appointed on account of local political influence and to be subject to it in their action, but even with the best intentions they are not capable of working out the needed reforms. There must be a harmonious system directed by a central authority or there can be no satisfactory results.

The proposal to have a Superintendent of School Buildings, with assistants, who shall have charge of the business administration, and a Superintendent of Schools, with assistants, or a Board of Superintendents, who shall have direction of school management, the employment and promotion of teachers, and the regulation of courses and methods of instruction, &c., is so clearly rational that there can be no difference of opinion regarding its advisability among those who have in view only the educational interests of the people. It would do away with favoritism, political influence, discord, and other hindrances to efficiency.

The merits of the case are clear. The issue is one of a school system for education or a school system for politics, and it should be pressed with all possible energy, so that if the Legislature persists in an unworthy course in dealing with a question of this kind, it may go on record with all the facts and reasons made plain to the public mind.

CONGRESS AND CUBA.

The resolution reported by the Senate committee according belligerent rights to Cuba ought to be scrutinized very carefully in both houses of Congress before it is passed. In the object which presumably the committee had in view in reporting it we are all agreed. If a resolution of Congress recognizing even the independence, much less the belligerency of Cuba, would bring about that independence, we should all be in favor of it.

The practical questions are whether it would do the Cuban insurgents any good to recognize them and whether it would not do us some harm. These are questions that have several times been raised in these columns, and without receiving any answer favorable to recognition. As a rule, the recognition of insurgents as belligerents is made because the power recognizing finds it impossible to carry on its international affairs, or its citizens their commercial affairs, without recognizing the existence of a state of war. But no such question arises in Cuba. The capital and all the ports are in possession of the Spaniards. No American having business in any of them has any difficulty in transacting it through the Spanish authorities. So long as we take the Spanish view that the insurrection is a mere local riot, so long we can hold Spain responsible for any injury to our citizens or their property that may be inflicted in the course of the disturbance. So long, also, our ships may sail the high seas with cargoes contraband of war without liability to visitation and search by Spanish cruisers. As soon as we recognize a state of war, we forego these privileges and immunities.

It is reported that the Cuban agents in Washington are much in favor of the resolution reported. But this is not the view of all the Cuban insurgents. An interview was printed the other day with one of the leaders, in which he argued that the advantages derived by the insurgents from the existing state of things were greater than any they could derive from recognition. Now all the mischief they do is charged by the sufferers to Spain, while the supplies sent to them from abroad are not liable to seizure until they reach Cuban waters. Moreover, they have no capital, no port, nothing that can be called a Government, nothing but a wandering army, with which a foreign power cannot establish relations. It seems that the friendliest thing we can do for the insurgents, as well as the safest for ourselves, is to ignore the insurrection until Spain herself in her own interest is compelled formally to recognize its existence.

NEITHER WISE NOR JUST.

The Excise bill prepared by the committees of the Chamber of Commerce and the Excise Reform Association provides for licenses to clubs "for the sale of distilled and fermented liquors," with fees ranging from $500 in first-class cities down to $150 in all places which rank below third-class cities in population. This is supposed to be a bill for the regulation of the liquor traffic, just as the Raines bill is supposed to be one for taxing the liquor traffic. The latter has at least the merit of applying only to those engaged in that traffic.

Clubs organized for social, literary, and other legitimate purposes are not engaged in the liquor traffic, and no clubs should be licensed to engage in that traffic. Some clubs provide liquors for their members as they provide food for them, but they are not engaged in the sale of liquors any more than they are keeping restaurants or hotels. No casual person can go into them and order drinks or buy liquors, and it would be neither wise nor just to subject them to the regulation of an excise law. The purpose of such a regulation has no application to them.

If it should be deemed wise or proper to subject clubs to a special tax, the richer ones might not object seriously, for it would be a matter of payment, and that would end it for the year, but it would be a severe burden on some of the poorer ones. But if clubs were subjected to the conditions of an excise license it would be an unjustifiable interference with their privacy and the personal rights of their members. It would be destructive of one of the chief purposes of a club. Such an organization is as private and exclusive as a family. There is no analogy between it and a hotel, a restaurant, or a saloon.

These committees were unwise to put such a provision in their bill, as it can only increase opposition to it, and opposition from a class upon which it must depend chiefly for support. It is the traffic in liquor which is properly subject to regulation or taxation, not the possession of liquors for consumption in clubs or families.

FREE SILVER OR NO M'KINLEY TARIFF.

Mr. WHARTON BARKER'S letter to the protected manufacturers reveals clearly the attitude and purpose of the Republican Silver Senators, which we defined yesterday. They are determined now, as they were in 1890, to have a share of the protection plunder. They demand that, if the cost of manufactured goods is to be increased to the consumer by McKinley tariff legislation, the selling price of silver—the marketable product of the mine owners who control politics in their States—shall at the same time be increased by legislation. This is the issue which to-day confronts the Republican Party in its own house.

On Jan. 23 Mr. BARKER, who represents the pro-silver sentiment of the high-tariff association in Philadelphia known as the Manufacturers' Club, procured the signatures of sixteen Republican Silver Senators to a pledge indicating their support of the two forms of protection, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the McKinley tariff or something worse. This document was obtained in order that it might be used with the protected manufacturers and their Congressional representatives for the promotion of silver interests, and Mr. BARKER has undertaken so to use it. He lays the paper with its signatures before them, and informs them that they can pass no tariff laws unless they satisfy the demands of these Senators, "whose votes have made it possible to pass protective tariffs in the past, and without whose votes the passage of any protective measure in the future is impossible." He asks them to "understand that bimetallism and protection go together," that "the two policies are identical in aim," and that they can save the protective system only by "forcing the Republican Party to adopt" a free-coinage platform. If they fail to procure this surrender to the agents of the mine owners, the party's defeat, he warns them, will be "inevitable." "You must indorse such a platform and force its adoption by the Republican Party, or there will be no Republican Party."

The sixteen Senators would not, perhaps, speak so frankly and aggressively to the Republican advocates and beneficiaries of extortionate protection, but it is true, nevertheless, that they are addressing those advocates and beneficiaries through the agency of Mr. BARKER. They would like to know without much delay what their party associates are willing to do for them, how large a price the Republicans of the East can be induced to pay for new tariff legislation which shall increase many duties already prohibitory and an average ad valorem rate which is now 41% per cent. It will be seen that their signatures were given to Mr. BARKER after the Dingley-McKinley bill had been lying for four weeks on the table of the Senate Finance Committee. While their associate, the Republican-Silver-Populist JONES of Nevada, was keeping that bill in committee, these men prepared the formal notice, which Mr. BARKER has now served upon the protected manufacturers, that there should be no McKinley protection without protection for the mine owners.

What does the Republican Party propose to do about this? The demand of the legislative agents of the mine owners relates to something more than the pending Dingley-McKinley bill. They do not expect that this bill will become a law. They know it is a sham and they have said so. They are looking forward to the Republican National Convention, to the coming campaign, and to the tariff measures which the Republican Party has promised to enact in 1897 and 1898 if it shall then have full power to make statutes. They demand that silver shall have a place in that Republican platform; that the McKinley protectionist Republicans shall agree to unite the "two policies identical in aim" hereafter, and shall promise to give them votes for silver again, in exchange for their votes in support of a McKinley tariff, as such an exchange was made in 1890. They appear to be somewhat impatient, and we suggest that the other branch of the party—and especially Mr. REED and Mr. McKINLEY and those who support these candidates—ought to relieve their anxiety at once.

THE SUPERFLUOUS SENATE.

It was, we believe, the cheerful ANDREW JOHNSON who described the House of Representatives as a body "hanging on the verge of the Government," or words to that effect. It was this utterance that was considered at the time largely to have influenced the body thus arraigned into impeaching the arraigner, who was saved by the soberness and good sense of the independent Republicans in the Senate.

Times have changed since 1868. Much more have they changed since a hundred years ago and more, when HAMILTON and MADISON were writing able articles to show that it was of the utmost importance to have an upper house composed of citizens of weight and dignity. This house, they insisted, could be trusted to withstand the temporary popular delusions and the passing gusts of popular passion, which might carry with them the body more immediately responsive and responsible to the people. It is true that, even in 1868, a majority of Senators were in favor of removing a political obstacle by impeaching the President of the United States whose offenses were certainly not those contemplated by the Constitution as impeachable. But it is also true that the political minority did not amount to more than a third of the Senate, and could not of itself have prevented the removal of the President under false pretenses. Such a removal was prevented by the independent Republicans in the Senate, who had the courage to resist what was undoubtedly the demand of their own party. The House, in ordering the impeachment, fairly represented the party, which demanded that the obstruction offered by the President to the measures of the party should be removed under any pretense and at any cost. That the impeachment was a popular measure was shown pretty plainly by the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic candidate in the ensuing Presidential election. And yet everybody is now agreed that it would have been both outrageous and dangerous to remove the President on the charges that were brought against him, and that from this outrage and danger the country was saved, though but by a narrow margin, by the Republican Senators who rose above party.

But from 1868 to 1896 the degeneration of the Senate has been much more rapid than in the eighty years before 1868. Up to that time, and at that time, it had really fulfilled the purpose of its creation. It had acted, and it acted then, as a check upon popular passion, and it vindicated the wisdom of the men who had established it. It is no impeachment of their wisdom that it no longer fulfills the purpose of its creation. It never entered their minds to suppose that a National party would ever, by way of securing its own supremacy, set to work to degrade the Senate, erect mining camps and cattle ranches into sovereign States and allow communities which were not numerically competent to send one Representative each to Washington and to send each two Senators. It is from this that it has come that the Senate is no longer a conservative body, but is looked upon by all people who have anything to lose as a dangerous and revolutionary body. An appeal lies from it to the House as from Philip drunk to Philip sober. Not that the jayhawkers and cowboys are unrepresented in the House, but that they are represented there only in proportion to their numbers, whereas in the Senate they are represented in proportion to a dozen times their numbers. Hence it is the Senate and not the House that may now be properly described as a body "hanging on the verge of the Government." It is not without pleasure that the impartial observer recognizes that it is to the Republican Party that the Senate owes its present degradation, and it is to the Republican Party that the degraded Senate offers its greatest political incubus and danger.

SOME ERRONEOUS ASSUMPTIONS OF PROF. PECK.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In The Evening Post of Feb. 1, Mr. E. L. GODKIN, the editor of that interesting paper, published an attack upon me extending to something more than a column in length, and charging me with serious misstatements regarding him in the current number of The Bookman. Immediately after the appearance of his criticism, I wrote to Mr. GODKIN a brief and entirely courteous reply, pointing out that he had himself evaded or misrepresented the essential facts, and referring him in support of my position to the files of his own paper. I have just received from Mr. GODKIN a letter, in which he refuses to allow my answer to appear in The Post. This means that, having made an elaborate attack upon me, he desires to put me in the light of a person who is unable to reply, and whose silence is an admission of error.

As Mr. GODKIN has for many years professed to embody in his own person the highest ethics of contemporary journalism, any commentary on his conduct in the present controversy would be entirely superfluous. H. T. PECK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1896.

What does Prof. PECK suppose Mr. GODKIN is running The Evening Post for? For PECK? Does he imagine that it is GODKIN'S chief joy to extend the hospitality of his paper, type, and presses to persons who come to him gayly offering to prove that he has been guilty of evasion and misrepresentation? Does he think he made his proposition any more attractive by undertaking to furnish the proof from the files of The Evening Post?

Allegations and insinuations would roll harmlessly off the back of GODKIN. He is used to them. The professor might bombard him with affidavits and he wouldn't wink. But the threat to array against him the testimony of his own files—that is a proposition of such revolting cruelty that it could have come only from a bloodthirsty man.

Doesn't Prof. PECK know that The Evening Post is the only inerrant newspaper in the world? What show would GODKIN have if the professor really succeeded in proving from the files of The Post that he was guilty as charged? He would be ruined. He couldn't even look his own newspaper in the face.

We say nothing here about Prof. PECK'S original proposition that GODKIN has a wide streak of moral humbug in his composition. We cannot doubt that every man of feeling in this town has been deeply distressed by this accusation. We know we have.

Still, the controversy cannot stop where it is. We submit, in all candor, that as against Prof. PECK'S latest charges, GODKIN cannot pretend that suppression is an adequate defense. He must speak out again and somewhat loudly.

On the other hand, Prof. PECK'S present plight is one to excite real sympathy. His friends ought to tell him as we now do, that his position as to the superfluousness of further comment on GODKIN'S conduct is quite untenable. GODKIN has met some of his points on the moral humbug issue, and as to the others he has treated him with an atrocious exhibition of contempt under which no man of spirit could keep silent.

No, the controversy must go on, both for the sake of GODKIN and of PECK, and for the sake of the rest of us. To stop it would diminish the world's stock of hilarious pleasure. Let the professor offer to make good his statements or give five hundred dollars for the extension of civil service reform to half-orphan asylums and he will have GODKIN in a tight fix.

It is difficult to decide whether the display which Mr. TALBERT of South Carolina made of himself in Congress yesterday proves his folly, his wickedness, or simply his bad manners. That his assertion of a willingness to advocate secession, in case the conditions of 1861 were repeated, was a violation of his oath of office cannot be doubted; the absurdity of his attempts at explanation is equally obvious, and that he should sit with his feet on his desk while the House was passing a vote that expressed its disapprobation of his seditious remarks showed conclusively the man's lack of ordinary decency. It is a pity that some action much more vigorous and speedy did not follow the astounding outburst from the reckless boor.

By the conviction of LOUIS GORDON, and still more by the infliction upon him of six years' imprisonment as the penalty for his crime, arson as a business will lose much of the attractiveness which it seems to have possessed for a somewhat numerous class of people in this city. GORDON is not, like most of the men previously convicted, a mere cowardly scoundrel, so unintelligent and debased that his act could excite neither surprise nor interest, but a person with some means and with brains enough to have carried on for years a presumably respectable trade that brought him into constant association with decent merchants. His greed for gain is the only explanation of his resort to a felony as heinous as any defined in the Penal Code. Excuse he had absolutely none, and his incarceration will excite no trace of sympathy for him from any reasonable being. He is an enemy to society, a disgrace to his race, a creature for whom a prison cell is the only proper place. His trial was more than fair, his guilt certain. The only good effect of his having lived is that the end of his career may serve as a warning and a threat to others of like mind to himself.

While England is deliberating on the advisability of granting women the right to enter Oxford and Cambridge on equal terms with men, the statesmen of Massachusetts are amending their laws so that the word "tramp" may no longer apply exclusively to the masculine portion of humanity. There is some difference between these two admissions of the equality of the sexes, but each typifies the same tendency and illustrates the resistless march of womankind into every field of activity which selfish man has hitherto claimed as peculiarly his own.

Examinations in the Transvaal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Vice Consul Knight telegraphs to Secretary Olney from Cape Town under to-day's date that the preliminary examination in the case of the arrested Americans in the Transvaal is now proceeding, and the trial will take place April 21.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC

Tschaikowsky and Wagner at the Philharmonic, Donizetti and Mascagni at the Opera.

The public rehearsal prefatory to the fourth Philharmonic concert was given yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. As usual there was a large audience and a moderate amount of enthusiasm, except after the funeral march, when Mr. Seidl was recalled three times. The programme was compact and satisfying—one of the best that the present conductor of the Philharmonic has ever made, and that, too, in spite of the fact that nearly half of it was fragmentary. It consisted of Tschaikowsky's first symphony, never before performed in this country; three songs by Wagner, the funeral march and Brünnhilde's immolation from "Die Götterdämmerung."

The American musical public has lost little in not hearing the Tschaikowsky work before. It presents all of that master's notable characteristics, but in a crude and vague manner. There are the usual irregularities in form, the sombreness of color, the melancholy moods, alternating with barbaric force, and the bizarre instrumentation. But the thematic subjects lack the distinctness of form, the incisiveness, and the beauty of those found in the last three works of the composer. The first movement in particular is pointless and vapid. The scherzo lacks piquancy and the final allegro is something very much like mere sound and fury. In all the movements appears the 'prentice hand vainly laboring with an unmastered form. The promise of the composer is revealed only in the slow movement, which, though not satisfactory in respect of constructive workmanship, is melodious and lovely in color. It shows the trend of Tschaikowsky's genius toward that command of orchestral cantilena displayed fully in the slow movements of the fifth and sixth symphonies and in the overture fantasias. The work was in general smoothly played.

Mme. Brema, according to her habit, strewed the platform with the shattered rules of vocal art. It is not necessary to go into particulars. It is enough to say that she sang badly throughout with a consistency worthy of better deeds. In the "Götterdämmerung" music the true enjoyment was that given by the orchestra, which filled the auditorium with a volume of splendid, opulent tone and brought the concert to a triumphant close.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night "Lucia" was performed with Mme. Melba as the flute-haunted heroine. Donizetti's work was followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana," in which Mme. Calvé once again appeared as Santuzza.

Sarah Bernhardt as Magda.

An admirable performance of Suderman's "Heimat" was given in French at Abbey's Theatre last night by Sarah Bernhardt and her company. It seemed strange to hear the stolid burghers and matrons talking volubly in French, but the illusion was soon caught. The single stage picture, the living room in Colonel Schwartz's house, was delightfully Teutonic, except for the few gilded chairs that are among the regular "properties" of the house, and every part was well acted.

As the Counselor, von Keller, Deval's acting at last explained his prominent position in Mme. Bernhardt's company. This was a study from nature. The egotism and cowardice of the personage were skilfully depicted. His simulation of embarrassment in his scene with Schwartz, after the interrupted interview with Magda, could not have been surpassed. Rudel was an understandable Schwartz and Darmont a properly rhetorical and sentimental minister, while Mme. Patry gave admirable expression to the ignorance, intolerance, and malice of the antique spinster, and the minor rôles were well treated by Deneubourg, Chameroy, and Lacroix, and Mmes. Grandes and Merle.

Magda is an easy part for Sarah Bernhardt, but there is no other living actress who could make it so effective. Eleonora Duse has lately gained new fame in this rôle, but only a few blasé "faddists" would think of seriously comparing the two actresses. Who so well as Bernhardt could bring the atmosphere of the great world into the humble dwelling of the retired officer? The delightful buoyancy and naturalness of her expression of Magda's independence and irresponsibility elevate the role. The first scene with le pasteur was a marvel of artistic sensibility. This is a genuine Duse scene, and how easily Bernhardt surpasses the best work of her Italian rival in it!

The sense of reality imparted by her acting was so strong that few except hardened old first-nighters took note of the real wet tears she shed. They were a matter of course. So, also, in every one of the changing moods she exhibited in that first interview with von Keller she struck the true note every time, and her scorn, anger and sorrow each compelled the spectators' sympathy.

AGENDA OF A BOOK LOVER.

—The first edition of the first part of "Don Quixote," a quarto volume published in Madrid in 1605, is valued at about $750; one of the romances of chivalry mentioned without praise in its sixth chapter, "Amadis de Gaul," a folio black letter, printed at Saragossa in 1508, is invaluable. This "best of chivalric fictions" was known only in a charmingly illustrated edition, published in twenty-seven volumes from 1570 to 1500 until the present century, when the Saragossa edition was discovered at Ferrara. For the value of it, Spain might pay her debts.

—The last defender of sacred cosmogony was a priest, the Abbé Mathalène. He wrote a book to prove by geometrical calculations that the stars turned around the earth, which was immovable, and that the sun had only twice its apparent diameter. His book, printed about 1840, was not approved by his superiors. He resisted and was finally interdicted. He died, full of faith, grief, and surprise. He could not understand why the Church had punished him for having refuted Galileo, whom it had condemned.

—The tales that nurses of the Celestial Empire tell to little yellow children at night under the lamp are analogous to those of Mother Goose. They are full of dragons, vampires, small foxes, women who are flowers, and gods in porcelain. Some are as graceful as Christian legends, some are as satirical as fabliaux, others are as marvelous as fairy tales, others are horrible. The Chinese do not believe in the immortality of the soul, but they resuscitate the dead in their tales.

—Tolstoi tells the story of a poor musician, a drunkard and a vagabond, who expresses with his violin all that one may imagine of heaven. After wandering through the night in Winter, this divine pauper falls dead in the snow, and a voice says to him: "You are the best and the happiest." If you were a Russian, you might say to Paul Verlaine: "You were wretched, but you never told a lie. You were the best and the happiest."

—Young women who take books at the circulating library are very imprudent to use their pages as blotters. They are doing wrong also, for it is against the rules. A copy of "Lord Ormond and his Aminta" held in front of a mirror yesterday revealed the inscription, "I send you my heart with a kiss." All women finish their letters with that phrase, which cannot therefore betray anybody, but, in this case, the signature was there.

Republican and Silverite Aims.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The magnificent result of the Government's "popular" loan justifies the wisdom of the President's action, and gives the silverites a black eye, while it strengthens the position of sound-money men. But we must not expect that those millionaires who have been enriched "beyond the dreams of avarice" by the process of selling fifty cents' worth of silver to the Government for a dollar will cease their efforts to debase the currency of the Commonwealth for their individual profit. When they recover from the stupor into which they have been cast they will resume their active efforts, because it means millions to them. They will be aided by the partisanship which, instead of patriotism, governs Republican Party action. Their policy is one with that of the silverites in a determination to weaken the credit of the Government and keep the business of the country in an unsettled condition until after the coming election. The wealth of protected manufacturing interests and of protected mining interests is and will continue to be working for the same end, through the taxation of the masses for the benefit of the classes.

Not until the verdict of the people in November shall decide for freedom will we have peace and prosperity. D. P. B.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1896.

CANDELARIA IS RESCUED

Siege of the City by Insurgents Raised by Cannella's Victory.

EL ATION OVER PASO REAL SUCCESS

Cubans Say that the Spanish Report of the Battle Is Preposterous—A Profitable Railway Raid.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—An official report has been issued stating that Acting Captain General Sabas Marin, having learned that Antonio Maceo, the rebel leader, intended to attack the town of Candelaria, in the province of Pinar del Rio, dispatched Gen. Cannella to the relief of the place.

He arrived yesterday afternoon in sight of Candelaria. Maceo's force was attacking the town. A number of local volunteers and a detachment of regulars had made a heroic defense for twenty-six hours, but their position was becoming difficult to maintain, owing to the fact that their supply of ammunition was running low. Gen. Cannella at once attacked the insurgents, who were led by Nunez and Sotomeyer, acting as Lieutenants to Maceo.

The rebels numbered 6,000 men. The fighting lasted two hours, when the insurgents retired. The Spanish losses were five soldiers killed and three officers and forty-eight soldiers wounded. The rebels left forty-five dead on the field. A large number of the insurgents were wounded, and seventeen were captured. It is believed that the total insurgent losses exceeded 200. The three Spanish officers wounded are Don Alfonso Canella, Captain of artillery; Manuel Alba, Captain of cavalry, and Jose Torre, Lieutenant of volunteers.

Gen. Marin proceeded with a strong force to support Gen. Canella, and is now in Candelaria with five squadrons of cavalry. Gen. Canella is pursuing the insurgents, who are retreating in the direction of San Cristobal.

Eight hundred men, who arrived from Spain yesterday, were supplied with horses to-day.

Gen. Weyler, the new Captain General, is expected to arrive here Monday from Spain.

Spanish circles are greatly elated over the report that Gen. Luque won the battle of Paso Real Monday. The officials claim a decisive blow was dealt the rebels. Owing to the telegraph and railroad lines not operating, the only details obtainable are the Government reports. The Cubans claim the report is preposterous. They say it is impossible to kill 62 and wound 200 insurgents without more than two dead and thirty wounded on the Spanish side.

Marin has not yet succeeded in forcing Gomez to fight. Several additional regiments have arrived during the week from the eastern part of the island. The towns along the line south of Havana are alive with soldiers. The railroads run trains only a few miles out of Havana City.

The Western Railroad had several stations burned recently. The Palacios and Paso Real Railroad is practically abandoned beyond Rincon. The Batabano trains along a strongly fortified line, have failed to operate south of San Felipe for several days. No trains have been able to reach Matanzas in ten days.

The insurgents secured an immense quantity of arms, ammunition, saddles, provisions, and all kinds of equipments on the train captured between San Felipe and Paso Redondo Saturday. The insurgents numbered 400, and the troops only 50 in an armored car. The Spanish commander was killed, and also twenty soldiers. The remainder surrendered their arms. The insurgents lost three men, got 1,000 Mauser rifles and 200,000 Mauser cartridges, discarding the old guns. The Spaniards sent a relief train, which brought back two cars containing two rapid-fire cannon, which were detached at San Felipe and side-tracked, and escaped being taken.

The press censorship continues to be strict. No cables from the United States are allowed to be printed in regard to the status of the belligerency resolution.

Gomez and Maceo are both in Havana province, acting in concert. Their joint personal commands number about 14,000. An American planter who talked with Gomez a few days ago, said Gomez assured him he could have 100,000 additional men if he had arms. The probable total of insurgent armed forces number close to 40,000 at present.

Maceo completed his campaign in Pinar province and left strong bands there. Other bands dominate the interior of Santa Clara, Matanzas, Camaguey, and Santiago provinces. Encounters with troops occur daily, but mostly of minor importance. The Cubans continue to flee, fearing harsh measures on the arrival of Weyler.

GARCIA ON STEAMER VEASEY.

Cruiser Raleigh Has Orders to Intercept the Expedition.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 7.—The United States cruiser Raleigh, Capt. Miller, left here last night, with orders to intercept and seize the steamer J. N. Veasey, which slipped out of Norfolk on the night of Feb. 3. The Veasey has a filibustering expedition for Cuba. Some reports place the number of men on board at eighty, with a few pieces of artillery, and a good cargo of rifles and ammunition. The expedition is said to be under the direction of Gen. Garcia.

The cutter McLane will intercept the Veasey if she touches at or along the Florida Keys, as it is expected she will reinforce her number. It is known that a large number of enthusiastic Cubans are on the islands east of this place awaiting an opportunity to be conveyed to Cuba. Large numbers of Cubans come from Cuba by Plant steamers twice a week—many stop here, other go to Tampa.

To your correspondent's inquiry from a prominent Cuban, why so many Cubans were now coming from Cuba, the reply was that Maximo Gomez had sent word to them to leave the island. The opinion is that Gomez will shortly apply the torch to Havana, Matanzas, and a number of other cities.

CUBAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Commissions as Admirals Presented to Several American Captains.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A member of the Cuban Junta states to-night that on account of secret communications from Europe that Great Britain would protect English bondholders in the island of Cuba, it has been decided by the Junta, in consideration of the resolutions presented in Congress regarding belligerent rights, that vessels in the United States and South American Republics that have been ready for sea with armaments will, when the resolutions are handed to the Spanish Government, proceed to sea with letters of marque for the destruction of the enemy's commerce.

Commissions as Admirals in the Cuban navy have been presented to Capts. Simmons, Miller, and Johnson of the United States; to Dr. Victor of the Chilean navy, and to others.

SPANISH PRESS INDIGNANT.

Comments on the Senate Committee Resolutions Regarding Cuba.

MADRID Feb. 7.—The Heraldo publishes an indignant article on the United States Senate committee's Cuban resolution, and advises that Spain send a squadron of ironclads to Cuba at once.

The Correo describes the resolution as offensive nd arbitrary, The Epoca says that President Cleveland should not forget the traditions of American policy, and reminds him that the Chilean insurgents were not recognized as belligerents by the United States.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND RELEASED.

He Is Under Constant Surveillance of the Pretorian Police.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A dispatch received from Pretoria says that John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer who was arrested at Johannesburg, together with a number of other reformers, and taken to Pretoria for trial, was released on bail Feb. 5.

PRETORIA, Feb. 7.—The release of John Hays Hammond was due to his illness, caused and aggravated by his incarceration. The amount of bail required was £10,000, and his release was assented to upon the condition that he remain under constant police surveillance and see visitors only with the permission of the authorities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The release on bail of John Hays Hammond of California has been officially confirmed by cable to the State Department.

There is apparently nothing new in the diplomatic aspect of Hammond's arrest. It is likely that the State Department will await the result of the legal inquiry into the alleged concern of Hammond and other American citizens in the reform movement before taking action.

KAISER'S MESSAGE SUSTAINED.

Germany's Reasons for Interest in the Transvaal Made Clear.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The Foreign Minister informed the Budget Commission that the Ministers accepted full responsibility for the telegram which the Emperor had sent to President Kruger of the South African Republic, congratulating him on the success of the Boer troops in their encounter with the followers of Dr. Jameson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Some reasons for Germany's great interest in the Transvaal are given in a report received at the State Department from Thomas Ewing Moore, United States Commercial Agent at Welmar, Germany. Mr. Moore says this interest can be traced to the rapidly increasing export trade which Germany has built up in the South African Republic within the past few years, as well as the growing German population of the Transvaal.

When Germany refused years ago to enter into more intimate relations with the Transvaal, thus leaving England an open field, it did so because at that time her interests in South African affairs were insignificant. Owing to the acquirement by Germany of colonies in East Africa, her interests have now become important and there can be no doubt, Mr. Moore says, that she looks to Africa as her most promising field for extending the foreign trade, and that great efforts are being made in that direction.

A large proportion of the Transvaal gold mine shares are in German hands, and the Delagoa Railway, connecting Pretoria with the coast, was built chiefly with German capital.

Germany, says Mr. Moore, looks mainly to its iron industry in the development of its trade with the Transvaal, and as its most promising factor in lessening English influence there.

The most important iron firms in Germany, including the Krupps, have created branch establishments in the Transvaal.

Germany's trade with the South African republic has increased wonderfully during the last few years. In 1889 it amounted to 1,000,000 marks, and in 1894 it reached nearly 6,000,000 marks, exclusive of goods shipped via England.

"There is no doubt that Germany is becoming a formidable competitor in these markets, which still depend largely on Europe and the United States to supply their wants," says Mr. Moore. "Our Consul at Cape Town, Mr. Benedict, has repeatedly called attention to the opportunities offered to develop our trade with South Africa. It is to-day, perhaps, the most promising field in existence for extending our export trade."

TRANSVAAL REFORMS SUGGESTED.

Chamberlain Invites President Kruger to Come to England.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The London Gazette prints a long dispatch sent by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissoner in South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain reviews the causes that led to Dr. Jameson's raid in the Transvaal, enumerates the grievances of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal, and suggests a scheme of reform, including the granting of limited autonomy to the residents of the Rand.

He invites President Kruger of the Transvaal to visit England to discuss the questions at issue, and says that if he is unable to come, he (Mr. Chamberlain) relies upon Gov. Robinson to prosecute the negotiations and uphold the Anglo-Boer convention of 1884.

Russia Will Not Be Less Despotic.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The Chief of the Censorship Department has forbidden the newspapers to publish anything calculated to encourage the illusion that administrative reforms of a liberal character are meditated by the Government. He says that on the contrary, no change is intended.

Ferdinand Under the Czar's Rule.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying that the Czar has telegraphed to Prince Ferdinand his congratulations upon his patriotic decision to have his son, Prince Boris, baptized in the Orthodox Greek faith, and promising to send a representative to attend the ceremony.

Cost of Britain's Naval Programme.

GLASGOW, Feb. 7.—The Glasgow Herald says that the coming British naval programme will cost £9,500,000, with which will be constructed four battleships, four first-class cruisers, four third-class cruisers, and sixty torpedo destroyers.

British Imports and Exports.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade for January show an increase of £1,730,000 in imports and of £2,900,000 in exports during that month as compared with those of January, 1895.

British Protectorate over Ashantee.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Accra says that Gov. Maxwell of the Gold Coast Colony has issued a proclamation declaring British protectorate over Ashantee.

THE PRESIDENT GOES DUCK HUNTING

Leaves Washington on the Maple for a Short Visit to Quantico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The President left Washington at a late hour to-night on the lighthouse tender Maple for the Quantico duck hunting grounds.

Capt. Lamberton, Lighthouse Inspector for the Chesapeake district, and Dr. O'Reilly are his traveling companions.

The intention of the President when he left Washington was to return to-morrow night.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—GILSEY—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff.

—HOLLAND—Attorney General Hosea M. Knowlton of Massachusetts.

—WALDORF—Robert P. Porter of Cleveland and Samuel Hoar of Boston.

—PARK AVENUE—Deputy Attorney General G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Albany.

—BUCKINGHAM—Robert C. Pruyn of Albany and Henry Dibblee of Chicago.

—METROPOLE—State Senator Henry J. Coggeshall and Assemblymen S. F. Nixon and Philip Gerst.

—MURRAY HILL—Charles R. Skinner, New-York State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Speaker Hamilton Fish and State Senators Timothy E. Ellsworth and Frank W. Higgins.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio, Mayor R. E. McKisson of Cleveland, Congressman Charles A. Chickering of Copenhagen, N. Y.; Carroll D. Wright of Washington, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, George W. Aldridge of Rochester, and William Barnes, Jr., of Albany.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—G. S. Miller, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—F. G. Carter, A. C. Dunn, New-York.

—COCHRAN—Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocum, New-York.

—RIGGS—L. S. Buck, New-York; J. C. Cook, Brooklyn.

—EBBITT—W. B. Burnett, M. Littlefield, Mrs. Wilson, New-York.

—HAMILTON—Miss Drake, New-York; Mrs. Charles E. Robinson, Mrs. Arthur E. Foote, Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—F. E. Hazmer, W. H. Coen, Mrs. H. T. Wright, A. W. Speir, John W. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, J. C. Reiff, Herman Duval, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cropsey, Chauncey Marshall, Brooklyn.

—SHOREHAM—Harry P. Barr, R. W. McLea, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Healey, Alfred Ray, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mr. and Mrs. George Green, N. F. Palmer, Jr.; Paul Libby, W. W. Walsh, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wilson, Charles A. Leih, New-York.

ZEITOUN STILL BESIEGED

Consuls Cannot Guarantee the Safety of the Inhabitants.

NO PROVISIONS NEEDED SAVE SALT

Turkey's Sultan Assures Queen Victoria that the Armenians Attacked the Mussulmans in Mosques.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A dispatch to The United Press from Constantinople says the negotiations for the surrender of Zeitoun, which place is held by the Armenians, to the Turkish authorities continue.

The foreign Consuls at Zeitoun have informed the beleaguered Armenians that their principal purpose in visiting Zeitoun is to watch the course of events, and that they are unable to guarantee the safety of the Zeitounlis upon any conditions.

The Turkish troops besieging the town are mainly composed of reserves. They are ill-fed, and many of them are deserting. The main body of the Turks have retreated to Marash. The only article of provisions lacked by the beleaguered Armenians is salt.

The reply of the Sultan to the letter recently addressed to his Majesty by Queen Victoria, it is learned, expresses the sympathy of the Sultan with the humane sentiments conveyed in the Queen's communication, but declares that the reports of massacres of Armenians by Turks have originated with ill-disposed persons.

The Turks, the Sultan says, were first attacked by Armenians while they were praying in the mosques, and did nothing more than defend themselves as best they could. In every part of Asia Minor, the Sultan asserts, everything is now perfectly tranquil, except in Zeitoun.

Negotiations for the surrender of that town to the Turkish authorities are proceeding, and, without doubt, the Zeitounites will soon resume their peaceful vocations.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, with her party, started for Geneva to-day. She will go from Geneva to Vienna, and thence to Constantinople.

FOR A DISPATCH BOAT PERMIT.

American Minister Is Referred by the Porte to the Treaty of Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 7.—The Porte, in response to the request of A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, that the United States be granted permission to have a dispatch boat at Constantinople, maintains that, the Dardanelles being regulated by an international agreement, the United States should apply for the desired permission to the six powers that signed the treaty of Berlin.

It is stated that Russia is opposed to the entry of an American dispatch boat; hence the Porte's hesitation to grant Mr. Terrell's request.

STOILOFF IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Grand Cordon of the Order of the Medjidieh Conferred.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 7.—M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, is in this city. The object of his visit is to announce to the Sultan the conversion of Prince Boris, son of Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Bulgaria, to the Orthodox Greek faith.

The Sultan, taking his cue from Russia, is bestowing the greatest attention upon M. Stoiloff. He has conferred upon him the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Medjidieh.

INCREASE OF GERMANY'S NAVY.

Necessity Pressing, but No Demands to be Made This Session.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—At to-day's sitting of the Budget Commission of the Riechstag, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that no new naval demands would be introduced in the Reichstag this session, and that no date had been fixed when it would be advisable to increase the strength of the navy.

When the Government should decide to increase the strength of the navy, they would communicate with the Reichstag, informing that body fully, especially in regard to the financial means required.

"The necessity for increasing the navy," the Baron said, "is more pressing at the present time than it has been in the past, though our relations with foreign powers are unchanged, and it is not intended that they shall change."

Continuing, he said: "We must secure and confirm German authority in our colonies and protect our foreign interests and commerce in accordance with our treaties and international law. The necessity for increasing the strength of the navy is not caused by recent events, but by our increasing maritime interests."

CARASQUILA'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Sir Henry Tyler's Mission to Peru Reported to Have Failed.

COLON, Feb. 7.—The Colombian Government has ordered that the lepers throughout the Republic shall be treated by the new method discovered by Dr. Carasquila of Bogota.

Sir Henry Tyler, formerly President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, who visited Peru in connection with the business of the Peruvian corporation, sailed hence for New-York yesterday. It is reported that his mission to Peru was a failure.

Lockjaw Caused by Scalding.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 7.—A three-year-old child of Joseph Delks of this city is suffering from lockjaw, caused by the child's parents immersing it in scalding water to cure a cold. They did not think the water was so hot, but the little one was severely burned. This was less than a week ago. On Tuesday symptoms of lockjaw developed, and to-day the child has little chance of recovery.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7.—The British steamer Laurestina, Capt. J. Gavin, which sailed from this port Dec. 6 for Sligo, Ireland, has been officially posted at Lloyds as missing. Nothing has been heard from the vessel or her crew since she left the capes two months ago. The Laurestina had twenty-or twenty-five men in her crew. Her cargo consisted of 100,000 bushels of corn, valued at $84,000. The vessel was owned by J. Robinson & Sons, of North Shields, England.

NEWTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—Burglars this morning blew up the safe in the Newton office of the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company, and escaped with nearly $800 in cash and $2,500 in checks. Three policemen heard the explosion and the crash of glass blown from the windows, but failed to intercept the burglars, who escaped over the roof of a low building adjoining.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 7.—The annual Toucey scholarship, at Trinity College, has been awarded to Daniel Hugh Verder, '98, of Rutland, Vt. The annual value of the prize is $200. Howard D. Plimpton, '97, has been elected a delegate to the New-England International Athletic Association for the ensuing year.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Feb. 7.—W. H. Moyer, a cigar manufacturer's agent here, while working in his office, was confronted by two robbers, who compelled him at a revolver's point to open the safe and give them $4,700, after which they gagged him, tied him to a chair, and made their escape.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—11:50 A. M.—143 Elizabeth Street; Frederick Telleguno; chimney; damage slight.

—12:10 P. M.—585 Eleventh Avenue; William Winneg; tenement; damage, $15.

—12:50 P. M.—325 West Forty-second Street; Catharine Moran; tenement; damage, $25.

—1:45 P. M.—306 East Thirty-fifth Street; Smith & Rosenstock; candy factory; damage, $300.

—3:00 P. M.—78 Thompson Street; John Reid; damage, $25.

—3:30 P. M.—2,129 First Avenue; Cincott Sorgi; damage trifling.

—5:30 P. M.—374 Grand Street; Leopold Kallmann; dwelling; damage trifling.

—6:00 P. M.—176 Lexington Avenue; David Carcado; damage trifling.

—9:15 P. M.—470 Grand Street; Jacob Rosenthal; damage, $150.

—10 P. M.—60 Amsterdam Avenue; Kelly Brothers'; damage, $100.

—10:55 P. M.—5 Elizabeth Street; Weinstein & Co.; damage slight.

—11 P. M.—141 Wooster Street; John Ramasela; damage slight.

—11:10 P. M.—81 Mercer Street; Seidenberg & Co.; damage, $500.

NO DISORDER AT FRANKFORT

The Governor Not Decided as to His Future Course.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 7.—The Senatorial situation presents no sensational features, and there is less indication of trouble. The crowds of prospective "deputies" around the doors are smaller and more orderly.

The State authorities are not telling their plans, and no statements can be had as to the exact line that will be adopted to suppress the proposed deputies should they be sworn in by the Democrats of the Senate. Gov. Bradley positively denies the story to the effect that it has been decided to call out the State troops to suppress any possible conflict in legislative circles. The Governor did not deny that the proposition was discussed in the Republican caucus last night, but he said that he had not yet even looked up the law on the subject, and was not fully convinced that he had authority to call out troops under such circumstances.

The talk was that persons attending the joint Assembly to-day might have to march through a line of bayonets before getting into the Assembly lobbies, and the result was a bigger general attendance than ever. For the first time in several days many ladies were present.

Senator Goebel, President pro tem. of the Senate, presided over the Assembly, in the presence of 134 members, 68 being necessary to choice. The vote resulted: Hunter, 66; Blackburn, 62, Carlisle, 2; Bate, 1; McCreary, 3.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Gen. John Gibbon.

Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, retired, of the United States Army, died at 239 West Biddle Street, Baltimore, on Thursday, of pneumonia. He had been ill four days. He leaves a wife, a son—John Gibbon of Seattle, Washington—and a daughter, Miss Frances Moale Gibbon.

Gen. Gibbon was born near Holmesburg, Penn., in 1826. He was graduated from West Point in 1847 and was ordered to Mexico, where he served during the war. He served as Assistant Inspector of Artillery and as Quartermaster at West Point from 1854 to 1859, when he was promoted to a Captaincy in the Fourth Artillery.

When the civil war began he was appointed Chief of Artillery under Gen. McDowell. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers in May, 1862. He took part in many of the battles in Virginia, being severely wounded at Fredericksburg.

On his recovery he was put in command of a division of the Second Army Corps and was again severely wounded while in command of the corps. He was disabled by a wound he received at Gettysburg until November of 1863, when he was assigned to duty at the draft depot at Philadelphia, remaining there until the following March, when he was again assigned to a division of the Second Corps.

Gen. Gibbon became a Major General of Volunteers in June, 1864. He was engaged at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor. He was brevetted Brigadier General and Major General, United States Army, dating from March 13, 1865, and was also appointed one of the commission to carry into effect the stipulations of Gen. Lee's surrender.

Gen. Gibbon was mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866, and six months later he went back to the frontier as Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Infantry, then on duty in Wyoming Territory. He was transferred to the Seventh Infantry in March, 1869, and from then until 1886 he was in many campaigns against the Indians of the Northwest.

He had charge of the Yellowstone expedition against Sitting Bull in 1876. In August, 1877, he was in command of the expedition against the Nez Perce Indians at Big Hole Pass, Mon., where he was wounded and partly disabled for several months. While still suffering from his wounds he was temporarily put in charge of the Department of Dakota. He was later put in charge of the Department of the Columbia, and was in 1885-6, by special direction of President Cleveland, put in charge of the work of suppressing the riots against the Chinese in Washington Territory.

He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General on Jan. 10, 1885, and was put in charge of the general recruiting station at New-York. Later he commanded the Department of California, which position he held at the time of his retirement, April 25, 1891.

Edwin Hyde.

Edwin Hyde, an old merchant of New-York, formerly of the firm of Ralph Mead & Co., in Coenties Slip, died last Thursday, at the residence of his son, Dr. Frederick E. Hyde, 20 West Fifty-third Street. He was eighty-four years old.

Mr. Hyde was grandson of Capt. James Hyde, an officer of the Fourth Connecticut Regiment during the seven years of the Revolutionary War, and was the great-grandson of Lieut. Col. Simon Lathrop, commander of a Connecticut regiment at the capture of Louisburg, Cape Breton Island, and military Governor of the town after it was taken.

He was born at Groton, Conn., and came to this city when thirteen years of age. He first entered the store of David N. Lord, a dry goods merchant in Pearl Street. He married Elizabeth Mead, the eldest daughter of Ralph Mead, and was taken into partnership by his father-in-law. He continued in the grocery business for more than forty years, and then retired from active business.

Mr. Hyde was a man of cultivated tastes, fond of literature, and of an exceedingly active temperament. When eighty years of age he made an extended tour through the Western States to the Pacific coast, and later on in the same year visited many parts of Europe.

He is survived by seven sons—Augustus L. Hyde, retired from business; Ralph M. Hyde of Tiffany & Co., E. Francis Hyde, a Vice President of the Central Trust Company of New-York and President of the New-York Philharmonic Society; Dr. Frederick E. Hyde, President of the Musical Art Society; Clarence M. Hyde, retired lawyer; Herbert M. Hyde, now in Italy, and Samuel M. Hyde.

Mr. Hyde was a member of the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, whence his funeral will take place, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Prof. Charles Wachsmuth.

Prof. Charles Wachsmuth, geologist, died in Burlington, Iowa, yesterday, aged sixty-seven. He was a member of the leading scientific societies of London and Berlin, and was an acknowledged authority on crinoidea and fossil remains.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Ernest Muldener, for years well known in the dry goods business in this city, died at his home, 396 Henry Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in Thuringen, Germany, in 1820, received his education in Saxony, and came to this country in 1848. He was a Director of the Germania Savings Bank, and was one of the founders of the Germania Club. Five children survive him.

—John B. Corning, a wealthy retired merchant of Hartford, Conn., died yesterday, aged eighty-five. He leaves a wife and two sons, Frederick A., living in London, England, and John J., a note broker in New-York. He leaves an estate valued at $300,000.

—Amos P. Cutting of Worcester, Mass., died at Los Angeles, Cal., Thursday. He was one of the most prominent architects of Worcester. He designed the State Library Building at Concord, N. H., and seventy-five churches in New-England.

—Charles A. Fowler, one of the best-known lawyers in Kingston, died at the Sahler Sanitarium, in Roundout, yesterday. He was a State Senator from the Fourteenth District in 1879. Mr. Fowler was an invalid for several years.

—E. S. Jemison died yesterday at Talladega, Ala. He was sixty years old, and had long been engaged in railroad management in Texas, living in Houston. He was a member of the Cotton Exchange.

—Notice was posted yesterday at the Produce Exchange of the death of Tennent C. Wright, forty-four years old, a broker at 101 Wall Street. He died Wednesday at 305 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

—James Greenwood, for many years Postmaster of Northbridge, Mass., died suddenly of heart disease yesterday.

Policeman Dies from Apoplexy.

Policeman Robert Fagan of the West Twentieth Street squad was seized with apoplexy in the office of Police Surgeon Daniel H. Smith, at 227 West Thirty-fourth Street, last evening. He was sent to Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance, and died there half an hour after his admission.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 7.—The Rose Valley Mills, in Nether Providence Township, were burned this morning from some unknown cause. The property belonged to the Antrim Osborne estate and the mills were operated by the Moyalan Manufacturing Company. The principal stockholders are Sidney Moore and Thomas Lees of New-York. New and valuable machinery had just been put in the mills for the manufacture of woolen goods. The loss will reach $36,000 or $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $15,000.

ITS FIRST MONTH OF WORK

The Venezuelan Commission in Session Once Again.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING OF THE BOARD

Delay in Receiving Required Information from Venezuela and Great Britain Is Unavoidable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Venezuelan Commission turned the first month of its existence at its regular weekly meeting to-day, all the members being in attendance except Frederic R. Coudert of New-York.

Considerable progress has been made in the preliminary study of the case since the last meeting. Justice Brewer and Judge Alvey have temporarily abandoned their court duties and devoted their entire time to the accumulation and examination of evidence. Andrew D. White and Judge Alvey have pursued a systematic search through the vast collection of the Congressional Library, developing unexpected and valuable side lights on the contention, as well as data bearing directly upon the problem of finding the true divisional line, while Justice Brewer has been working over the documents and books of reference presented by the State Department.

Secretary Malet-Prevost has kept the clerical staff of the commission busy all the week in the voluminous correspondence with libraries and individuals possessing desirable information, and the card catalogue of references has already reached healthy proportions.

The delay in receiving the Venezuelan case has caused the commission some annoyance, but as an average of twenty-two days must elapse for reply to a communication to Venezuela and as the commission's formal request to Great Britain and Venezuela was not dispatched until Jan. 15, the answer of the latter Government cannot be expected for another week.

Minister Andrade this morning received official mail from Caracas dated as late as Jan. 30, inclosing a decree of Jan. 10 constituting a commission to prepare the evidence for transmission. Minister Rojas of Foreign Affairs assured the Minister that the immediate delay would be amply compensated for in the end, as the documents submitted would be arranged for facility of examination by means of notes and cross-references, the local commission having been directed to classify in a synthetical manner the spirit and character of the papers in their relation to points of the controversy and to each other. Minister Andrade thinks the documents may come by the next steamer, or that, at any rate, he will be authorized to present all the papers in his possession.

Up to this morning nothing had been heard from Great Britain, but the members of the commission incline to the opinion that the report to Parliament will contain an exhaustive exposition of the British argument in such a shape as to be readily considered.

Justin Winsor, the Librarian of Harvard College, who had been requested by the commission to come to Washington as an expert, appeared before that body and gave much valuable information on geographical subjects. He has been a deep student in cartography, and for several hours the Commissioners cross-examined him with excellent results.

Marcus Baker, the principal United States Government map expert, was also present at to-day's session, and will follow up the commission's ideas as to map-making in the geological survey which, by permission of the Secretary of the Interior, has been selected for that purpose. The great map upon which the commission will eventually draw "the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana" is now in course of preparation, and will be an elaborate affair. It will show only natural features, and will be of a composite nature, its accuracy being verified by reducing various authentic maps to the same scale and taking the coinciding data.

Commissioner Coudert came down from New-York a little later, but in time to take part in most of the proceedings. He will return home to-night, but the other four Commisioners will work in Washington to-morrow and next week, holding no formal meeting, however, until next Friday.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AS IT IS.

Senator Allen Delivers a Speech on the Venezuelan Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) addressed the Senate to-day on the subject of the Monroe doctrine. He said that he would consider the doctrine as an original proposition. It was a doctrine as old as the Government itself, and it arose out of, and was based upon, a prime necessity of all human government. No nation had ever existed or could exist without adopting and applying, in its foreign relations, the doctrine of self-preservation generally ascribed to Monroe, and known as the Monroe doctrine. The Government of the United States was to determine the question of the application of the doctrine.

When the commission appointed by the President reported, it would be ample time for the United States to act. If it should then determine that the action of Great Britain in acquiring territory in Venezuela would imperil this Government by imperiling the rights of Venezuela, it would become the duty of this Government to marshal all the resources of its people to resist the threatened or actual invasion. If, on the other hand, we should determine, after due investigation and deliberation, that our interests would not be imperiled, it would be our duty to abstain from any interference with the action of Great Britain. He felt confident, however, that the dispute over the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana was not for the primary purpose of obtaining territory, but for the purpose of gaining control of the Orinoco River, which leads into one of the richest portions of South America. If this were true, it would be our duty to repel the aggressive action of that nation.

It was to be hoped that the people of Venezuela would not be overelated at the attitude this country had taken; it was to be hoped that they would not be deceived by the language used in this chamber; it was to be hoped that their conduct would be conservative, and that nothing would be said or done by them in consequence of the friendly spirit manifested toward them by this conutry that would lead to rash or inconsiderate action.

In conclusion, Mr. Allen said:

If, unhappily, the time shall come, which God grant it may not, that American valor must again be displayed on the field of battle in defense of American institutions, and against foreign greed and aggrandizement, we may confidently expect the sons of America to march under the flag of the free, consecrated by the blood of a hundred years ago, to permanent and glorious victory. Then for every Grant there will be a Lee; for every Sherman a Johnston; for every Thomas a Jackson; for every Sheridan a Stuart, and Mason and Dixon's line will be blotted from the map of the United States, and true Americans, North and South, welded by the blood of the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the war with Mexico, renewed by the estrangement of 1861, as lovers renew and intensify their affection by estrangement; soothed and sustained by a united and splendid American womanhood, will give to the world a lesson in valor that it has never known before. And when the end comes, as it surely will come, and the storm that has rocked us in a great civil strife for renewed American freedom shall have subsided, and the Nation shall arise once more from the ashes of its deadly conflict with the enemies of human liberty, crowned with a new glory and encircled with a new halo, shall we not place the songs of our recent civil strife with the sacred memories of other days.

Mr. Allen's closing words were applauded heartily.

A Venezuelan Swindler Exposed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, says he has received a number of complaints in the past month from Mobile and New-Orleans about a man representing himself to be the Venezuelan Minister of War, and claiming to be authorized to settle the boundary dispute by force of arms if necessary. This person's visiting cards read: "General Alberto de Arteaga de Socarros, Placio Ministerial, Caracas, Venezuela." Minister Andrade declares that there is no such officer of Venezuela in this country, and no one outside of his legation has authority to represent Venezuela, except in purely commercial matters.

STUDENT STRUCK BY A TRAIN

Beresheimer Tried to Cross the Track and Was Thrown Several Feet—Not Seriously Hurt.

Daniel Beresheimer, eighteen years old, a student at the University of the City of New-York, while crossing the tracks of the New-York and Putnam County Railroad at Morris Heights yesterday, was struck by a south-bound train and received painful injuries.

Beresheimer was running to catch the 1:48 P. M. train south bound on the New-York Central Railroad to go to his home, 175 East Seventy-ninth Street. To reach his station he tried to cross the New-York and Putnam tracks just as a passenger train drew into the station. He miscalculated the speed of the train, and the engine struck him with sufficient force to throw him several feet clear of the tracks.

When picked up he was bleeding about the head, but conscious, and an ambulance was brought on a hurry call from Fordham Hospital. Dr. Reilly, who was in charge of the ambulance, found his injuries to consist of severe bruises and two scalp wounds, which were dressed. There were no bones broken, and Beresheimer, after he had recovered from the shock, boarded the 2:26 P. M. train for his home.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—These fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: New-Jersey—C. R. Potter, Bayville; J. E. Roller, Folsom. New-York—Orlando Hand, Bridgehampton; Winfield Eddy, Merrillsville.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Muscular pains, eruptions, burns, and all skin afflictions cured by GREVE'S OINTMENT.
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

MARRIED.

BUCKLER—STEVENSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1896, at the home of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, Marion Stevenson, daughter of the late David Stevenson, to Dr. Thomas H. Buckler of Baltimore.

MOLESWORTH—ADAMS.—Jan. 29, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London, England, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Barry, Capt. Arthur L. Molesworth, R. A., of Bideford, England, to Beatrice E. Adams of Augusta, Ga. No cards.

Augusta, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers please copy.

DIED.

CARTER.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at Chicago, Feb. 7, Margaret Carter, formerly of Aberdeen, Scotland, in the 77th year of her age.

DENNETT.—At his residence, 6 East 68th St., on Feb. 6, Horace Dennett, in his 84th year.

Funeral Saturday, Feb. 8, at 10:30. Kindly omit flowers.

EISENMANN.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, after prolonged illness, Emil F. W., beloved husband of Emma Eisenmann.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 132 East 61st St., Saturday evening, at 7:30. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

ELLIS.—John Stoneacre Ellis, suddenly, at his home in Westchester, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 5.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 10:30 A. M.

Carriages will meet at Westchester the New-Haven branch train leaving 129th St. and 3d Ave. at 9:45.

San Francisco papers please copy.

FAY.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Jan. 31, at Coronado Beach, Cal., Col. John E. Fay of New-York.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother, Henry G. Fay, No. 55 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 8,

MORE FOLKS SEE THE HENS

A Pair of Novel Carriers Just Arrived from England.

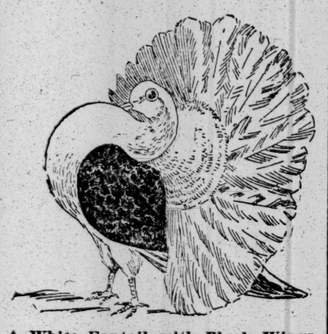
PRIZES WON BY PIGEON FANCIERS

A Three-Legged Hen at the Show —Officers for Poultry Clubs Chosen — Exhibition to Close To-day.

A marked feature of the Poultry Show was the large increase in attendance yesterday, both afternoon and evening. It was very gratifying to the management, who have had the worst possible weather to battle with. Even Charles Chamberlain, the very efficient and popular press agent of the show, were cheered up, and was positively merry during the late afternoon, when the Garden was well filled with a large number of ladies and gentlemen in the crowd.

The show will remain open until 10:30 this evening, and every bird will remain in the Garden until that hour, including the big gobblers, the little chickens and ducks that are being hatched out hourly in the incubators, and the hen with three legs that occupies a big coop in her solitary grandeur, near the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden. She acts as if the show, as a whole, and the crowds that press against the bars of her cage, were about as distasteful and useless to her as that third leg is. That leg, with its perfectly formed foot, is a close companion to the other two, but is a drone in the family, as it does no active work, either in the pedestrian line or in scratching around for food. The hen seems no more elated over its possession than does the man who owns a big wart on the end of his nose.

James Edmiston of Philadelphia yesterday brought to the garden a pair of white carriers, which arrived from England on



A White Fantail with Black Wings.

Thursday. They had been prize winners at the last dairy show at Birmingham, and excited much admiration among the fanciers.

Buyers put in a very welcome appearance yesterday, and several of the exhibitors managed to dispose of their fowls. Those which found the readiest market were the Cochins, the Plymouth Rocks, and the bantams. A large number of each of these breeds were disposed of, and there was a lively and healthy market for pigeons as well. No very fancy prices were obtained, though several fowls changed owners by the exchange of crisp twenty-dollar bills, and a few fetched even more, when they had been prize winners, and were in specially good form and feather.

There were a number of meetings of poultry clubs during the afternoon, all of which were well attended by breeders of the several specialties.

The American Barb and Carrier Club, at its meeting, adopted the English conference band for marking birds for 1896, and adopted a classification for the next New-York show. The club decided to offer challenge cups for the best barb and the best carrier shown, bred in 1896.

The Black Minorca Club elected the following officers: J. H. Santee of Chenango Bridge, N. Y., President; Ezra Cornell of Ithaca, N. Y., Vice President; Mrs. Fitsch of Syracuse, N. Y., Secretary and Treasurer; Executive Committee—J. W. Meeker of New-Jersey, George H. Northrup of New-York, J. Gamewell of New-York, C. H. Hazard of Michigan, and E. G. Marquardt of Iowa.

At the meeting of the American Leghorn Club the following officers for 1896 were chosen: W. F. Whiting of Holyoke, Mass., President; William Ellery Bright, Vice President; James Forsyth, Second Vice President; John C. Haynes, Third Vice President; August D. Arnold, Fourth Vice President; Ezra Cornell, Secretary and Treasurer; Executive Committee—C. E. Howell, R. W. Ropes, W. J. Andrews, George W. Osterhout, H. W. Weeks, W. F. Wheeler, H. W. Smith, George H. Burgart, W. G. Taylor, A. M. Bauman, and A. E. Fitsch.

Following is a complete list of the awards in the pigeon classes, with the exception of homing pigeons of the record classes, in which no awards were made:

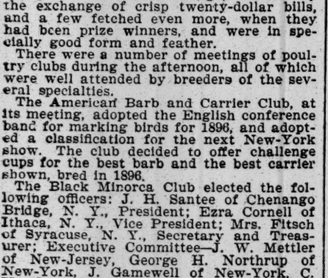
PRIZES FOR PIGEONS.

JACOBINS.—M. B. Blanch, Lebanon, Penn. won firsts (in all-aged class) for black cocks and hens, yellow cocks, red cocks and hens, white cocks and hens; second for yellow cocks, and thirds for black cocks and hens and yellow hens. Firsts (for pigeons bred in 1895) for black cocks and hens, yellow cocks, and red hens; seconds for black cocks and hens, and thirds for black and red hens.

Atwood B. Hoskins, Glen Riddle, Penn., won (all-aged class) firsts for yellow hens and for cocks and hens "any other color"; seconds for yellow hens, black cocks and hens, red cocks and hens, white cocks and hens, and "any other color" hens; thirds for red cocks and hens and white hens. Firsts (bred in 1895) for white cocks and hens and for "any other color" cocks and hens; seconds for yellow cocks and hens, white cocks, and "any other color" cocks; thirds for white cocks, yellow hens, and "any other color" cocks.

F. A. Schofer won (all-aged class) second for "any other color" cocks and thirds for yellow cocks and white cocks. Second (bred in 1895) for "any other color" hens.

Andrew W. Hall, Garnersville, N. Y., won



Homing Pigeons.

third for "any other color" cocks, (all-aged class.)

C. A. Koehler, Brooklyn, N. Y., won seconds for red hens and white hens, and thirds for black cocks, white hens, and "any other color" hens, (bred in 1895.)

Wellington Kennedy, Red Bank, N. J., won first for yellow hens and third for yellow cocks, (bred in 1895.)

CARRIERS.—John B. Franz, Baltimore, won first for black cock; second and third, "any other color" cocks, bred in 1895. F. Tudor, Jr., Boston, won first and third for black hens. Havemeyer Brothers, first for "any other color" cocks, and second and third for dun cocks; second for dun hens; third for black cocks. James Edmiston, Philadelphia, firsts for dun hens and cocks. Frank Hunt, Philadelphia, first and second for "any other color" hens, and first for cocks, (bred in 1895.) P. Powell, Swarthmore, Penn., seconds for black cocks and hens, third for dun hens. Henry Tiemann, Baltimore, third for "any other color" hens.

POUTERS.—George H. Leh, Allentown, Penn., first for yellow-pied cocks; second in any other color cocks; second, black-pied hens; first, yellow-pied hens; first and second in black-pied cocks or hens (bred in 1895.)

G. M. Martin, Middletown, Ohio, first and second, black-pied cocks.

Atward B. Hoskins, Glen Riddle, Penn., second, yellow-pied cocks; first, red-pied cocks; third, blue-pied cocks; third, any other color cocks, for black-pied hens and yellow-pied hens; first, for red-pied hens and blue-pied hens; first and second for yellow-pied cocks or hens, (1895,) and second for red-pied cocks or hens (1895.)

E. W. Weimer, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., third for yellow-pied cocks and for yellow-pied cocks or hens (1895.)

F. Tudor third for black-pied cocks; second and third, red-pied cocks; first in black-pied hens; second, yellow-pied hens; second and third, red-pied hens; first and second, any other color hens; third, black-pied cocks or hens, (1895;) first, any other color pied cocks or hens, (1895;) first and third, red-pied cocks or hens, (1895;) first and third, yellow-pied cocks or hens, (1895.)

Andrew Muehlig, Ann Arbor, Mich., first and second, blue-pied cocks; first, any other color cocks; second and third, blue-pied hens; first, blue-pied cocks or hens (1895.)

S. L. Smythe, Troy, N. Y., third, any other color hens; third, same class, (1895.)

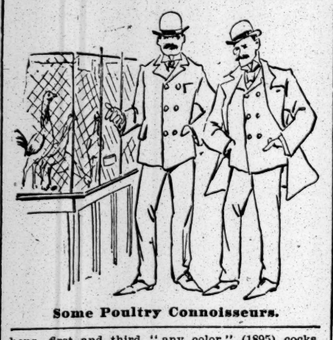
F. C. Abele, Brooklyn, second, blue-pied cocks or hens, (1895.)

James Blair, Yonkers, N. Y., second for any other color pied cocks or hens, (1895.)

PIGMY POUTERS.—All prizes to Havemeyer Brothers.

BARBS.—J. S. Rittenhouse, Reading, Penn., first for "another color" hens, second "any color" (1894) cocks, third, same class, hens; second "any other color" (1895) cocks, first and second "any color" hens, first red cocks, second black cocks, first black hens, second red hens.

W. W. White, Baltimore, first and third "any color" (1894) cocks, first and second same class



Some Poultry Connoisseurs.

hens, first and third "any color" (1895) cocks, third same class hens, first black cocks.

George B. Hart, Baltimore, second red cocks.

TUMBLERS.—Arthur H. Sargent, Boston, first and third, long-faced, "any other color," cocks or hens, (1895;) first for short-faced hens, same class; third for "any other color" cocks, clean-legged; first, long-faced hens, same class; third for long-faced, mottled, or rose-winged cocks or hens, (1895;) first, short-faced mottled or rose-winged cocks; first, short-faced, red, or yellow, solid color, cocks; first, short-faced mottled or rose-winged hens.

Maggie Willetts, Lowell, Mass.—Second, long-faced, "any other color" cocks or hens; second, long-faced "any other color" cocks, clean-legged; first, short-faced, almond cocks.

Hugh Clements, New-York—Second, short, faced, "any other color" cocks or hens, (1895;) second, short-faced almond cocks; first and third, short faced, "any other color" cocks; second, short-faced, same class, hens.

Ethel G. Hindes, Baltimore.—First and second, long-faced, mottled, or rose-winged cocks, clean-legged; first, long-faced, "any other color," clean-legged cocks; first and third, long-faced, mottled, or rose-winged hens; first and second, same class, any sex, (1895.)

C. O. Loughlin, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Third, long-faced, monk or rose-winged cocks, clean-legged; second, same class, hens; third, short-faced almond cocks; second, short-faced, any other color, cocks; first and second, short-faced almond hens; first, short-faced, red or yellow, solid, hens; first, short-faced, any other color, hens.

J. A. Atwood, Wauregan, Conn.—All three prizes, bald or bearded cocks, clean-legged; first, same class, hens; all three, long-faced same class, (1895.)

J. F. Hefferman, Providence.—Second, long-faced bald or bearded, clean legged, hens.

Frank W. Gorse, Highlandville, Mass.—All prizes for muffled classes, except second for saddle hens, which went to F. A. Bradford, Melrose, Mass., who also won third for saddled, any color, cocks or hens, (1895;) first for "any other variety" cocks, which went to H. L. Clayton, Cambridge, Mass., who also won first for hens in the same class; seconds for "any solid color" hens for "any other variety" hens; for mottled or rose-winged, either sex, (1895,) and for any solid color, either sex, (1895,) and first, for muffled tumblers "any other variety," either sex, (1895,) all of which went to F. L. Weston, Medford, Mass.; second for tumbler, saddle, any color, (1895,) to L. G. Alba, Cliftondale, Mass.; first for tumblers, mottled or rose-winged, either sex, (1895,) Timothy Connor, Malden, Mass.

INSIDE TUMBLERS.—Henry F. Lockman, Cincinnati, Ohio, first, for cocks and hens. George N. Crockett, Concord, N. H., second, in each class.

ENGLISH OWLS.—Wellington Kennedy, Red Bank, N. J., first for blue or silver cocks, (1895;) second for silver or powdered silver cocks; first and second, blue or silver hens, (1895;) first, "any other color" cocks, (1895.)

George Feather, Dorchester, Mass., second, blue or silver cocks, (1895;) first, blue or powdered blue cocks; third, silver or powdered silver cocks; second, blue or powdered blue hens; third, blue or silver hens, (1895;) third, "any other color" cocks; first, "any other color" cocks, (1895;) first and second for silver or powdered silver hens.

George Ewald, Cincinnati, third, blue or silver cocks, (1895;) third, powdered blue cocks, (1895;) second, blue or powdered blue hens; first, "any other color" cocks; third, blue or powdered blue hens; second, "any other color" hens, (1895;) second, blue, (1895;) first, any other color, 1895.

C. W. Buttles, seconds for any other colors, cocks and hens.

Charles J. Pollock, Philadelphia, third, any solid-color cocks; firsts, any color tail, cocks and hens.

H. T. Klusmeyer, second, any color tail, cock; first, any color tail, hen.

MAGPIES.—George W. Spohn first for red cocks and hens; third, any other colored cock; first, black cocks and hens; third, yellow cocks and hens; first and third, black cocks, 1895; second and third, yellow hens, 1895; first and third, black hens, 1895.

Charles J. Pollock second and third for red cocks; first, yellow cocks; second, black cocks; first, any other color cocks; third, yellow hens and any other color hens; first, yellow cocks, 1895.

A. T. Davis, Malden, Mass., second for yellow cocks.

W. Elmiger third for yellow cocks; second, any other color cocks; first and second, any other color hens; first, yellow hens; second, red cocks, 1895.

Robert Joos, Peoria, Ill., third for black cocks; first, red hens, 1895; third, red cocks, 1895.

Fred Hanselman second for yellow cocks, 1895; first, yellow hens, 1895.

H. E. Jones, Brooklyn, second for red hens; third, yellow hens, 1895.

B. Baker, Brooklyn, third for red hens.

George W. Eckert second for black hens.

G. A. Fick, Baltimore, third for black hens.

C. M. Sweenie, Detroit, first for red cocks, 1895; second, black cocks and hens, 1895.

SWALLOWS.—Henry Weiss, Bethlehem, Penn. —All prizes for all colors with white bars; third, black or blue cocks.

August Joos.—First, red or yellow cocks, black or blue cocks; second, black or blue hens; third, red or yellow hens.

O. F. Mittendorff, Lincoln, Ill.—Second, for red or yellow cocks and hens.

G. A. Fick, Baltimore.—Third, red or yellow cocks; firsts or seconds, any other color, white-bar cocks and hens.

C. E. Twombly, Boston.—Second, for black or blue cocks; first, red or yellow hens; first, black or blue birds of 1895.

George W. Spohm, Philadelphia.—First and third, black or blue hens.

DRAGOONS.—J. C. Norris, Concord, N. H., first and third in blue or silver cocks; first and second, red or yellow cocks; second and third, blue or silver hens; first, second, and third, red or yellow hens; second and third, blue or silver birds of 1895; first, second, and third, red or yellow birds of 1895; first, second, and third, any other color birds of 1895.

J. M. Pulley, Melrose, Mass., second, blue or silver cocks.

N. D. Blake, Jr., Melrose, Mass., third in red or yellow cocks; second, white cocks; third, black cocks; first, blue or silver hens.

C. E. Twombly, first for white and black cocks and white hens, and for white birds of 1895.

Hughes & Knous, city, second, black cocks; second, any other color cocks; first, for any other color hens; second, black birds of 1895.

Andrew W. Hall, Garnersville, N. Y., second for white hens.

David Ramsey, Jersey City, first, blue or silver of 1895.

T. Cooper, Boston, first, black cocks or hens, 1895.

NUNS.—J. A. Atwood, Wauregan, Conn.—First for black cocks and "any other color cocks," and for birds of 1895.

W. Gray, Plainfield, N. J., first for black hens.

Pearson Brothers, Charlestown, Mass.—Seconds and thirds for black cocks and hens.

RUNTS.—Henry Weiss, Bethlehem, Penn., all prizes.

ARCHANGELS.—George N. Crockett, Concord, N. H., all prizes for bronze cocks and hens, and first and second for birds of 1895.

Henry Weiss—Firsts for "any other color" cocks and hens.

J. M. Burley, Reading, Penn.—Second and third, "any other color" cocks.

ANTWERPS.—J. C. Donovan, Brooklyn—Firsts, medium-faced cocks and short-faced hens.

George Ewald—First for short-faced cock; second, short-faced hen.

Thomas Willetts, Lowell, Mass.—First, short-faced hens

George Eckmeyer, Yonkers, N. Y.—Second and third, medium-faced cocks.

HOMERS.—J. F. Doremus, Newark, N. J.—First, blue cocks, open class; first, blue hens; first, "any other color" hens.

Richard A. Homeyer, Middle Village, N. Y.—Second, blue cocks, open class; third, "any other color" cocks; second, "any other color" hens; third, blue hens.

Woodruff & Brunner, Westfield, N. J.—Third, blue cocks, open class.

A. G. Foch, Dedham, Mass.—First, "any other color" cocks; second, blue hens; third, "any other color" hens.

W. C. Wittke, Westfield, N. J.—Second, "any other color" cocks.

HELMETS.—Fred Hanselman—All prizes.

STARLINGS.—Thomas Willetts—All prizes.

FRILLBACKS. — Havemeyer Brothers — All prizes.

MORECAPS.—Frank Bluemke, Brooklyn—All prizes.

ICE.—Oscar Seifert, Newark, N. J.—First for cocks, and second for hens.

Thorne Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.—Second and third for cocks, and first and third for hens.

TIPPLERS.—John E. Erdmann, Brooklyn—All prizes for cocks, and second for hens. Maggie Willetts first for hens, and Oscar Seifert third for hens.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Henry Weiss—First for hens, third for cocks; Thorne Brothers second for hens; Max Dannhauser, Brooklyn, third for hens; Oscar Seifert first for cocks, Hugh Clements second for cocks.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Silver cup for best black Jacobin of 1895, banded, M. B. Blanch, Lebanon, Penn.

Silver cup for the best 1895 banded, white Fantail, bred by exhibitor, Havemeyer Brothers, Mahwah, N. J.

Silver cup for the best 1895 banded, colored fantail, bred by exhibitor, Havemeyer Brothers, Mahwah, N. J.

Silver cup for the best saddle fantail, 1895, banded, bred by exhibitor, Havemeyer Brothers, Mahwah, N. J.

Silver cup for the best headed African owl hen, George W. Eckert, Allentown, Penn.

Silver cup for best white Jacobin, 1895, banded, A. B. Hoskins, Glen Riddle, Penn.

Silver cup for best red Jacobin, 1895, banded, M. B. Blanch, Lebanon, Penn.

Silver cup for best yellow Jacobin, 1895, banded, M. B. Blanch, Lebanon, Penn.

Medal for the best 1895 bred muffed tumbler, bred by exhibitor, Frank W. Gorse of Highlandville, Mass.

Medal for the best 1895 American-bred clean-legged tumbler, bred by exhibitor; Arthur H. Sargent, Boston, Mass.

Dragoon Club Cup, for the best dragoon cock or hen, any color; J. C. Norris of Concord, N. H.

The following special prizes of $10 each were given by the association:

Best display carriers; Havemeyer Brothers of Mahwah, N. J.

Best display barbs; W. W. White of Baltimore, Md.

Best display jacobins; M. B. Blanch of Lebanon, Penn.

Best display fantails; Havemeyer Brothers of Mahwah, N. J.

Best display turbits; W. Harry Orr of Reading, Penn.

Best display magpies; George W. Spohn of Philadelphia, Penn.

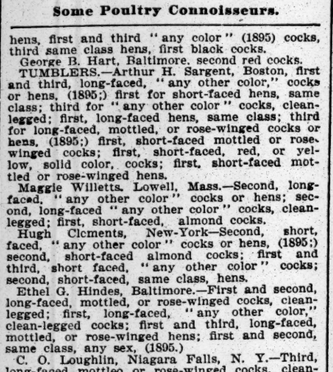
Best display pouters; F. Tudor, Jr., Boston, Mass.

Best display owls; G. W. Eckert of Allentown, Penn.

Best display turbits; W. Harry Orr of Reading, Penn.

Best display magpies; G. W. Spohn of Philadelphia.

Best display Oriental frills; R. S. Groves of Morris, Penn.



White Crested Black Polish.

other color" cocks; third, blue or powdered blue hens; second, "any other color" cocks, (1895.)

George W. Eckert, second, Allentown, Penn., second, blue or powdered blue cocks.

Hugh Clements, city, first, silver or powdered silver cocks; third, same class hens.

Alfred Billyeald, city, first, blue or powdered blue hens; second and third, "any other color" hens; second, "any other color" cocks, (1895.)

Thomas Willetts, Lowell, Mass., first, "any other color" hens.

AFRICAN OWLS.—G. W. Eckert first for any color cocks and hens of any age, and also first for each, (1895,) and second for cocks, any age; third for hens, any age, and cocks, (1895.) C. W. Buttles third for cocks, any age; second for hens, any age, and third for hens, (1895.) George Ewald, second for cocks and hens (1895.)

CHINESE OWLS.—George W. Eckert firsts and thirds for cocks and hens, and first and second for cocks and hens (1895.) George Ewald second in each class.

TAIL OWLS.—George W. Eckert first and second for cocks, second for hens, and first and second for 1895 birds. W. Chinger, Philadelphia, third for cocks, first for hens. George Ewald third for cocks, and third for birds of 1895.

TRUMPETERS.—F. A. Rommel, Baltimore, first for cocks and hens, any age; first for birds of 1895. H. T. Klusmeyer, Easton, Penn., second for cocks, and second and third for hens.

FANTAILS.—James Blair, Yonkers, first for white cocks; third for white hens; first, black or blue, either sex, (1895;) third, any other variety cocks; third, any other variety, either sex, (1895.)

Hager & Howe Brothers, Nashville, Tenn., second and third, white cocks; first and second, white hens.

J. M. Rawson, Newton, Mass., first for red or yellow cocks; third, black or blue hens; second, black or blue birds of 1895; second, any other variety, birds of 1895.

Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass., seconds for red or yellow cocks and hens.

E. W. Werner, Mount Vernon, N. Y., thirds for red or yellow cocks and hens.

Hugh Clements—Third for black or blue cocks; second, any other variety cocks; first, red or yellow hens; second and third, black or blue hens; second and third, red or yellow birds of 1895; second and third, any other variety hens.

Havemeyer Brothers—Firsts and seconds in saddle-back cocks, black or blue cocks, white birds of 1895, and saddle-back birds of 1895; first in any other variety cocks; first in black or blue hens; first, second, and third in saddle-back hens; first in any other variety hens; first in red or yellow birds of 1895; third in black or blue birds of 1895, and first in any other variety birds of 1895.

Alexander Hay, Jersey City, third for saddle-back cocks.

C. Norton, Newburg, N. Y., third for white birds of 1895.

ORIENTAL FRILLS.—Willard E. Robinson, Malden, Mass., first for blondinette cocks; second, satinette cocks and hens; first, silverette hens; first, turbiteen hens; firsts for any variety cocks and hens.

R. S. Groves, Morris, Penn.—First, blue-laced blondinette cocks; third, barred blondinette cocks; second, any other blondinette cocks; second, barred blondinette hens; first, satinette cocks; second, blue-laced blondinette hens; second, silverette hens, silverette cocks; third, satinette hens; first, any other blondinettes, (1895;) first, frill-barred blondinettes, (1895;) first, frill-barred silverettes, (1895.)

Henry F. Lackman, Cincinnati.—Firsts, any other blondinette cocks and hens; third, satinette cock.

Frank Bluemke, Brooklyn.—Third, any other blondinette cocks; second, any other variety of hens; third, any other variety of cocks; third, silverette hens and cocks.

Fred Hanselman, Philadelphia.—First, blue-laced blondinette hens.

George W. Eckert.—Third, any other variety of hens; second, any other variety of cocks.

F. A. Bradford, Melrose, Mass.—First, satinettes, 1895.

TURBITS.—W. Harry Orr, Reading, Penn., first and second, black cocks; first, yellow cocks; third, red cocks; second and third, blue cocks; first and second, any other color cocks; third, black hens; first and second, yellow hens; second, red hens; second, blue hens; first and second, any other color hens; first and second, blacks, 1895; first and third, yellows, 1895; first and third, reds, 1895; first and third, blues, 1895; second and third, any other color, 1895.

W. T. Levering, Baltimore, third, black cocks; second and third, yellow cocks; first and second, red cocks; first, blue cocks; first and second, black hens; third for yellow, red, blue, and any other color hens; second, yellows and reds of 1895.

George W. Spohn, Philadelphia, third, any other color cocks.

W. S. Lents, Allentown, Penn., first, any solid

SHOW WILL BE THE FAD

The Forthcoming Exhibit of Bicycles in Brooklyn Promises Well.

LOCAL DEALERS ARE TAKING SPACE

Co-operation of All Wheeling Organizations Desired by the Cycle Club—No Doubt About the Sanction.

Brooklyn's coming Cycle Show under the auspices of the aristocratic Cycle Club promises to be the fad during its run in March. It is not thought that the other show contemplated will be held, at least on the dates announced, and if this is the case the exhibition in the Armory Building will have a free field and will need ask no favors.

According to the plans already agreed upon, the floor space will be divided into forty-seven booths, half of which have already been spoken for. The applicants in a majority of cases have been retail dealers of Brooklyn, but this does not mean that some of the large concerns will not be represented. Indeed, it is anticipated that there will be no difficulty whatever in renting all the spaces. These, by the way, will be spacious, affording every facility for a fine display of the wheels.

It now appears that there was some doubt about the show getting a sanction from the Cycle Board of Trade. This doubt was set at rest yesterday when Andrew Peters displayed a letter from President Coleman. It is as follows:

Mr. Andrew Peters, Cycle Club of Brooklyn:

Dear Sir: Pursuant to the resolutions of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, and to the guarantee of Mr. Andrew Peters, I take pleasure in informing you that a local exhibition of cycles and accessories, under the auspices of the Cycle Club of Brooklyn, to be held at the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 9 to 14, 1896, inclusive, is hereby sanctioned by the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers. You are hereby authorized to make known this sanction in such manner as you consider appropriate.

Heartily wishing you the most complete success, I am yours truly,

R. LINDSAY COLEMAN, President.

The assistance of all the cycle clubs in Brooklyn will be enlisted by the management, and every effort made to have the show one for many and not a few. It has been proposed to give the Good Roads Association a space in which representatives can transact business such as giving out circulars and recording the names of applicants for membership. The New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen will also have a booth, and from such a source it is anticipated that many new members will be secured.

Club nights will be named, and the daily programme will be such as to attract general attention. It has been decided to set the price of admission at 25 cents.

YEARS OF CONTINUED SUCCESS.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales Offer a Fine Line of Wheels.

After years of continued success in the business world the eminent position accorded the firm of Schoverling, Daly & Gales of 302 Broadway is a fitting tribute to the personal character of its members. Before taking up the bicycle business the firm dealt mainly in guns, fishing tackle, and

Joseph Gales.

other sporting goods. Joseph Gales was the member who gave the then "side line" of bicycles its due consideration, and through him his partners became gradually more and more interested in the growing industry.

Finally the firm branched out in the cycling business. This happened when their trade grew so large that they had to do it to keep pace with the demand, and now there is nothing the house does not show from the highest grade of wheels to the best of the "smaller-priced" machines and every accessory, including a most complete line of bicycling apparel.

The wheels offered by this firm comprise the Sterling, Gales, Manhattan, and Gotham. Mr. Gales is an enthusiastic believer in outdoor sports, and he classes cycling as the leader. He lives at Elizabeth, the centre of one of the finest riding sections in the United States, and is a prominent member of the Hardware Club.

LONG ISLAND ROAD BOOK.

Series of Routes Across the River That Will Be of Benefit to Cyclers.

The Long Island Road Book Committee of the League of American Wheelmen has begun the work of describing a series of routes in that territory in a manner that might be emulated in other sections to the great satisfaction of league members. This committee had a meeting in Brooklyn Thursday evening, at which the following were present: Waldo E. Fuller, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; F. Adee Hulst, Liberty Wheelmen; William T. Wintringham, Crescent Athletic Club; Frank Sheldon, Kings County Wheelmen, and G. A. Boettner.

The State book of routes will be divided into six sections, and each will be as accurate as careful, painstaking work will make it. Every section will be systematically covered awheel and then written about, and every mile will be measured by cyclometer. When this book is ready for distribution league members residing in the several sections will receive the book free, i. e., that section relating to the territory in which they live. Members of the league residing in other States and non-members will have to pay a fixed amount to secure the book.

Each member of the committee had his part of the work mapped out for him at the meeting. Mr. Boettner will traverse all the roads in Kings County, and report on their exact condition and tell how long they are likely to remain in the shape in which they are found. Mr. Hulst of the Liberty Wheelmen will look after the streets of the Eastern District, and try to find the best way to get to Long Island City and the country beyond through that section of the city. Then he will ride over the roads around Long Island City, Newtown, Corona, Flushing, and as far as Jamaica. Mr. Fuller will look after the routes to Rockaway and Hempstead, and in fact most of Queens County outside of Mr. Hulst's district will be covered by him. Suffolk County will be covered by Mr. Wintringham and Mr. Sheldon.

Much valuable information never before found in road books will be contained in the forthcoming issue. The condition of the roads will be accurately described, and the probable influence of wet weather will be noted. The probability of road repairs will also be spoken of, and, in fact, everything that will be of interest to touring wheelmen in any way will be set forth in concise form. The information will be gathered at the very earliest day.

THE METROPOLIS RECEPTION.

It Was a Very Happy Affair and Took Place at Adelphi Hall.

The Metropolis Wheelmen held their fifth annual reception on Thursday evening at Adelphi Hall, Fifty-second Street and Broadway. The attendance was very large, delegations being present from the Greenwich Wheelmen, Riverside Wheelmen, Bushwick Wheelmen, Brooklyn; Mount Vernon Cycle Club, Manhattan Bicycle Club, Yorkville Wheelmen, and the Eighth Battalion Cycle Corps. The opening march, which was led by Floor Manager G. F. Jauss, assisted by Assistant Floor Manager George Abendschein, was very prettily executed, and the onlookers applauded when the letters "M. W." were formed.

At midnight supper was served in the dining hall. Speeches were made by President Louis Rauschkolb of the Metropolis Club, Charles P. Staubach, Captain of the Eighth Battalion Cycle Corps; Adolph Stahl, Chairman of the Greenwich Wheelmen's Racing Board; W. A. Schaefel, the Chairman of the Reception Committee; E. Hellbach of the Bushwick Wheelmen, and Sidney Bowman, who kept the crowd in good humor by relating the story of how he beat the only Zimmerman in a mile open race.

The hall was very prettily decorated in the Metropolis colors. Among those present were Harold R. Dusenberry, Miss Lisa, Charles Cramme, Miss Weber, Mr. and Mrs. George Abendschein, Frank Barr, Miss Barr, Adolph Gloriot, Miss L. France, H. Geenen, Miss Geenen, H. V. Keely, Miss Hefner, Adolph Hefner, Miss Schiffman, E. Kammler, Miss Goodenough, the Misses Bacon, Henry Barr, E. Hellbach, Miss Van Zandt, J. A. Koerber, Miss Miller, "Jack" Hazelton, Miss Fischer, Antonio Senno, Miss Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. Fincken, M. Aguiles, Frank Hermes, Miss Humphreys, and W. G. Ulitch.

MANHATTANS BEAT PROSPECTS.

Scores in the Metropolitan Association Bowling Matches.

The Greenwich Wheelmen failed to appear for their scheduled games in the Wheelmen's tournament, in Reid's alleys, last evening. Consequently they are rock-bottom, indeed, in the tournament.

They were scheduled to play the Prospect Wheelmen and the Manhattan Bicycle Club, and forfeited to each, Owen of the Greenwich Club being the only player of that team present, and his claim was that his team was playing in Brooklyn.

The teams carded to play were those from the Prospect Wheelmen, the Greenwich Wheelmen, and the Manhattan Bicycle Club, and, as the Greenwich team failed to put in an appearance, there was but one game, the other teams just bowling to keep up an average.

The only game of the evening was that between the Manhattan Bicycle Club and the Prospect Wheelmen, and the Manhattans bowled exceptionally well, winding up with a total of 832, against 681 for the Prospects.

McFarland (Manhattan) covered himself with glory by bowling in fine form, and easily led his team in the matter of high score by rolling 204.

"Charlie" Starr of the Golden Rods was an interested spectator, and critically viewed the form shown by the various bowlers.

The following is the summary:

PROSPECT.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Shannon	2	5	162
Hotze	1	3	119
Gibbs	2	1	112
Brush	1	5	150
Weinpahl	3	4	168
Total	9	18	711

GREENWICH.

Forfeited.

Scorers—J. Barnett and J. Brown. Umpire—R. G. Betts. Average—Prospect, 142 1-5.

PROSPECT.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Shannon	3	2	141
Hotze	4	2	142
Gibbs	1	5	147
Brush	2	4	138
Weinpahl	1	2	115
Total	11	15	681

MANHATTAN.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Pelin	5	3	179
Meyer	3	3	151
McFarland	6	3	204
V. Schuck'n.	3	3	154
Bartsch	0	7	144
Total	17	19	832

Scorers—J. Oatman and J. Barnett. Umpire—R. G. Betts. Averages—Manhattan, 168; Prospect, 136 1-5.

MANHATTAN.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Pelin	0	7	127
Meyer	4	3	178
McFarland	2	6	160
V. Schuck'n.	2	2	120
Bartsch	2	5	151
Total	14	16	746

GREENWICH.

Forfeited.

Scorers—R. G. Betts and J. Brown. Umpire—Clayton D. Hayes. Average—Manhattan Bicycle Club, 144 4-5.

KINGS COUNTY BOWLERS WIN.

Two Games Taken from the South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

The South Brooklyn Wheelmen bowling team lost two games to the Kings County Wheelmen last night in the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs tournament. The winners bowled two good games, winning the first by 117 pins and the second by 128 pins. Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

KINGS COUNTY W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Taylor	4	2	151
Martin	2	3	137
Dobbie	4	4	176
Nellis	4	1	129
Biershenk	1	7	165
Total	11	20	758

SOUTH BROOKL'N W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hyde	2	3	130
Hudson	2	2	119
Murphy	0	3	108
Milliken	1	4	132
Meht	2	5	152
Total	7	17	641

SECOND GAME.

KINGS COUNTY W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Taylor	6	3	142
Martin	2	3	146
Dobbie	1	4	134
Nellis	4	1	149
Biershenk	7	7	176
Total	9	21	747

SOUTH BROOKL'N W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hyde	3	2	126
Hudson	1	1	84
Murphy	0	6	134
Milliken	1	2	112
Meht	1	7	163
Total	5	18	619

VICTORIES FOR SOUTH BROOKLYN.

Won Two Games from the New-Utrecht Wheelmen.

The games in the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs' tournament, last night, between the South Brooklyn and New-Utrecht Wheelmen resulted in a double victory for the South Brooklyn team, although the scores were low. The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

SO. BROOKLYN W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Meht	1	6	161
Hudson	2	2	107
Murphy	4	2	167
Millfken	2	4	151
Tebo	3	1	182
Total	11	15	718

NEW-UTRECHT W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Nefeuecker	3	5	162
Kennedy	1	4	129
Tworger	0	3	104
Pfluger	2	1	99
Glyn	0	5	129
Total	6	18	623

SECOND GAME.

SO. BROOKLYN W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Meht	1	4	140
Hudson	2	6	161
Murphy	4	4	180
Millfken	2	4	167
Tebo	2	1	115
Total	8	19	688

NEW-UTRECHT W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Nefeuecker	2	8	128
Kennedy	2	2	134
Tworger	1	2	102
Pfluger	0	4	113
Glyn	2	2	120
Total	7	18	597

Against the Brake Ordinance.

At the last regular meeting of the Century Wheelmen of New-York, held at the clubhouse, 310 West Fifty-third Street, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

Whereas, A proposed ordinance is pending before the board requiring every rider of a bicycle to carry a brake; and

Whereas, The Century Wheelmen of New-York believe that the adoption of said ordinance would prove a hardship to a large number of our younger citizens; and

Whereas, The Century Wheelmen of New-York believe that the same end can be attained by the enforcement of the law limiting the speed of bicycles upon our city streets; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Century Wheelmen of New-York strenuously oppose such measure, and respectfully petition your honorable body to reject the proposed ordinance.

The club also decided to invite all wheeling clubs to take similar action.

The Huguenots' Successful Show.

A far greater success was achieved at the opening of the Huguenot Wheelmen's cycle show, in New-Rochelle, yesterday than was anticipated by the promoters. Fully 400 persons viewed the wheels displayed in the Town Hall, and the general verdict was that for a show of its size it couldn't be beaten. The Huguenots themselves were very proud of their efforts. They intended to hold the show in their clubhouse, but the active demands for space made it necessary to secure the Town Hall for the purpose. Eight local dealers are represented, and there are others from out of town. The entire collection embraces all the leading makes, and is very tastefully arranged. The entire management of the show has devolved upon L. K. Fries, who is President of the

SILLY WORK IN THE HOUSE

Continued from Page 1.

misrepresent members upon this floor. And, in rising, I do not rise to apologize for or to retract anything that I said on that occasion, but to re-echo and reiterate every word and sentiment that I uttered on that occasion.

On last Wednesday evening, when the present bill was under discussion, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Pearson) saw proper, while making his speech, to go out of his way to unkindly criticise the State of South Carolina, which I have the honor in part to represent upon this floor, the great and grand and glorious State of which I am proud, and a State that is as true and as loyal to the flag to-day as any State in the United States.

In his remarks he criticised the prominent part that South Carolina took in the act of secession in 1861. In the course of his remarks, as I understood him, he took occasion to say that North Carolina had followed South Carolina out of the Union in secession and that North and South Carolina, too, had been whipped. As to that I have nothing to say. I only, in a jocular way, remarked to the gentleman that he was mistaken; that South Carolina had never been whipped; that she wore herself out trying to whip the other fellow.

But when he said in substance that he was ashamed of such action on the part of his State I rose—possibly in an unparliamentary manner—and in the heat of the moment impulsively said that South Carolina was not ashamed of the part she took in it, that she was proud of it, and that I, for one, indorsed secession then: I thought we were right, I think so yet, and that under the same circumstances, surrounded by the same conditions, I would do the same thing again. Now, Mr. Speaker, I repeat it—

Called to Order.

Up to this point Mr. Talbert had been attracting apparently little attention, but here he was interrupted by Mr. Barrett, (Rep., Mass.,) who called him to order and demanded that his words be taken down.

Almost instantly there was much confusion on the floor, and a disorder which almost prevented Mr. Talbert from being heard to say: "I am willing, Mr. Speaker, for my words to be taken down, and I propose to stand by every word that I utter upon this floor."

The Speaker, vigorously wielding his gavel, shouted: "The gentleman will have to resume his seat."

While the words were being transcribed, many Republicans endeavored to dissuade Mr. Barrett from prosecuting his point of order, but unsuccessfully.

When the reporters' notes had been transcribed, Speaker Reed asked: "Does the gentleman from Massachusetts insist that the words shall be taken down?"

"I ask that the words be taken down," Mr. Barrett replied, "because as I understood the remarks from the gentleman from South Carolina, his statement was in direct violation of the oath that he took at the bar of this House at the opening of this Congress." [Applause on the Republican side.]

After the Clerk had read the objectionable language the Speaker suggested to the gentleman from Massachusetts that the gentleman was repeating what he said previously for the purpose of making some modification, as the Chair understood.

Crisp Makes a Motion.

Mr. Crisp moved that the gentleman from South Carolina be permitted to explain. This motion precipitated a discussion as to parliamentary precedence, the excitement continuing to increase despite the efforts of the Speaker to restrain the members. In its course Mr. Barrett said:

I do not object to the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Talbert,) at the proper time being allowed to explain the statement twice made by him with deliberation, that, under certain circumstances, having taken the oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States, he would attempt to overthrow and humiliate it, but I do claim that the rule does not give any right to postpone the present consideration of the resolution which I propose to submit to the House.

The rule regarding procedure in such cases was discussed by Mr. Crisp, with numerous interruptions and questions.

What It Was All About.

Mr. Barrett explained the sequence of what occurred. He said:

On Wednesday night I was one of the few members of this House who, braving the action of the elements, were present at the meeting here for the discussion of the bill now, or a few moments ago, under discussion in the House. To my surprise I heard the remarks made by the gentleman from South Carolina at that time, and I supposed that some member older and more experienced than myself would take proper action on the subject. But several moments having elapsed, and, therefore, the point of order having become properly applicable that the attention of the House was not promptly called to the subject, I allowed it to drop, thinking that perhaps the gentleman from South Carolina had, in a moment of excitement, made a statement of treason to the Constitution of the United States which soberer reflection and time for consideration would prompt him to disavow.

This morning, to my still greater surprise, he rose and reiterated that assertion, that under certain circumstances—he having within two months taken the oath of office, carrying with it the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States—he would approve and indorse and participate in secession. The gentleman might have been allowed to proceed under the ordinary interpretation of the rule, if he had simply violated the rules of this House, under which he might very properly have made immediate explanation, for which the gentleman from Georgia might have asked leave that he be given time.

Talbert Explains.

Mr. Crisp's motion was finally agreed to, and Mr. Talbert explained what he called the misinterpretation, rather than the misrepresentation, of his remarks by saying that the circumstances and conditions that existed when South Carolina seceded could not and never would exist any more and he was glad of it. [Applause.] He added:

And, while South Carolina seceded, as she thought it to be her duty, with the light before her then, it is quite different to-day, and I did not say that I wished to violate the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution by advocating secession, because those circumstances and conditions cannot and never will again exist.

At the request of Mr. Barrett the Clerk read the resolution offered by him, which declared: "The words uttered by Mr. Talbert are seditious and treasonable, in violation of the oath taken by said gentleman at the opening of this session, and that said statement is hereby censured by the House and that it be stricken from the record."

Confusion and Excitement.

The confusion and excitement, which had been temporarily allayed were renewed as Mr. Barrett endeavored to address the House. Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) wanted to refer the matter to the Committee on Judiciary, and Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) to lay it on the table. The latter proposition met cries of "No" on the Republican side and applause on the Democratic side, and Mr. Boutelle remarked: "I think the man who makes that motion ought to lie on the table."

"Oh, very well," said Mr. Cannon, "I will make it when I get the opportunity."

Mr. Dingley suggested to Mr. Barrett that it would be well to refer the matter to the Committee on Judiciary and have it brought back to the House for deliberate consideration. [Cries of "Yes" and "No."]

Mr. Boutelle—We don't want any lawyers' opinion in this question.

Barrett on a High Horse.

Mr. Barrett—Mr. Speaker, under ordinary circumstances, any suggestion made to me by the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Bingley,) who is very properly and deservedly the leader of this side of the House, would be promptly acquiesced in by me, but I desire first to ask the gentleman from South Carolina a categorical question, his answer to which may or may not remove this matter entirely from the consideration of the House. I ask the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Talbert) whether he will rise in his place and distinctly, succinctly, and definitely withdraw any remark made by him on this floor which carries with it, directly or indirectly, an implied threat on his part of secession under any circumstances whatever. [Derisive cries on the Democratic side.] Unless the gentleman will withdraw his remark and make an apology to the House, this resolution is going to be voted upon. [Cries of "No!" "Let is be voted on!" and "Vote, vote!"]

The great Democratic Party on that side of the House, by their gentle shout of "No" advise the gentleman from South Carolina, as their spokesman, not to withdraw his remarks, not to say that he disclaims any statement which gives the slightest color or intimation of an intention under certain circumstances to lead in a secession movement against the Government of the United States, which he has taken an oath to maintain.

Mr. Talbert—I have stated my position, and have not another word to say. [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!" on the Republican side.]

They Rail at Him.

Mr. Barrett—Mr. Speaker, unless the gentleman from South Carolina asks me to yield to him in order that he may make such an apology and such a direct retraction as is due this House—which I now pause for him to do—I shall move the previous question on this resolution. [Cries of "Move it!" on the Democratic side.]

W. A. Stone, (Rep., Penn.)—If the motion for the previous question is voted down, will it not be then proper to refer this matter to the Committee on Judiciary?

Mr. Boutelle—How does the Speaker know whether it will be "proper" or not?

Mr. Barrett—Mr. Speaker, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, I again ask the gentleman from South Carolina to retract or apologize for the words which he has uttered. [Disorder in the hall, and derisive cries on the Democratic side.]

The End of the Farce.

Mr. Dalzell renewed his motion to refer the matter to the Committee on the Judiciary, and it was agreed to—yeas, 154; nays, 41.

A demand for the yeas and nays was made by Mr. Barrett, Mr. Boutelle, and others, and seconded.

Mr. Boutelle asked Republicans who opposed the resolution: "Do you approve such language?" And when several answered affirmatively, said: "All right; you'll have the opportunity to say so on the record."

The motion to refer was carried: Yeas, 200; nays, 71. On this motion the Democrats voted solidly for reference; the Republicans divided.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION.

Pearson of North Carolina Gives Northern Republicans Good Advice.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—After the House had given Mr. Barrett his quietus it resumed consideration of the Senate Silver bill. There had been some debate in a morning session which was considered part of the legislative day of Thursday.

Before the debate in to-day's session was begun it was agreed unanimously to close the general discussion at the close of the legislative day of Monday. The speakers during the afternoon were Messrs. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) and Patterson (Dem., Tenn.,) in opposition to free coinage, and Messrs. Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) Broderick, (Rep., Kan.,) and Bowers (Rep., Cal.,) in favor of it.

The Talbert episode was recalled for a few minutes by Mr. Pearson, (Rep., N. C.) He explained that he did not hear Mr. Talbert's statement at the beginning of the session, but had seen a copy of it. He desired to say that he could not have uttered the sentiments attributed to him by Mr. Talbert to the effect that he was ashamed of the part taken by North Carolina in the war; to do so would be treason to his own blood and State.

If the gentleman from Maine, Mr. Boutelle, and the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Barrett, would leave the Southern Republicans alone to deal with their sister States, Mr. Pearson said, he would promise that if South Carolina attempted another secession movement long before either of them could reach the scene, the liberty-loving Union Republicans or North Carolina would go over and whip South Carolina back into the Union. [Applause.]

With a disclaimer of the words imputed to him by the gentleman from South Carolina, and in the spirit of the famous invitation of the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina, Mr. Pearson expressed the hope that the matter might be permitted to end here.

Mr. Talbert said he had heard the disclaimer of the gentleman with pleasure, and was satisfied to let the matter rest with that.

Appropriations for Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day ordered favorable reports on bills making appropriations for public buildings, as follows:

Topeka, Kan., $130,000; Jamestown, N. Y., $150,000; Altoona, Penn., $125,000; Elmira, N. Y., $150,000; Plymouth, Mass., $75,000; Indianapolis, Ind., $1,250,000; Oakland, Cal., $350,000; Salem, Oregon, $100,000; Tampa, Fla., $300,000; Camden, N. J., $125,000; Baltimore, Md., $175,000; St. Albans, Vt., $75,000; Spokane, Washington, $300,000; Hot Springs, Ark., $60,000; Elizabeth City, N. C., $75,000; Norwich, Conn., $100,000; Fitchburg, Mass., $100,000; East St. Louis, Ill., $100,000; Laredo, Texas, $60,000; St. Paul, Minn., increase of $200,000, and Omaha, increase of $800,000 on amounts heretofore allowed.

The committee approved the bill providing for a building in Helena, Mon.

RECEIVER FOR FOUR COMPANIES

J. Winslow's Jones's Maryland Enterprises Embarrassed by the Fort Stanwix Bank Collapse.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7.—The collapse of the Fort Stanwix Bank of Rome, N. Y., was to-day given as a reason for the application for a receiver for four incorporated companies doing business in and about Baltimore.

Fox & Sons appear as plaintiffs against the J. Winslow Jones Packing Company, incorporated in West Virginia with a capital stock of $150,000; the Highland Packing Company, incorporated in West Virginia with a capital stock of $10,000; the Riverton Live Stock Company, incorporated in Maine, with a capital stock of $25,000, and the Patuxent Canning Company, also incorporated in West Virginia with a capital stock of $10,000.

Fox & Sons allege that the J. Winslow Jones Company, which does a canning and fruit-packing business in Anne Arundel County, did business on an open account, and indorsed notes to the value of $5,372, which the company has refused to pay. The plaintiffs claim that the four companies were formed by the same persons, and the business is all by and for the same persons. The claim is also made that the affairs of the companies are in a tangled condition; that the assets and liabilities have been interchanged, and that the four concerns are insolvent.

The assets of the four companies, which are declared to be liable for the debts contracted by the J. Winslow Jones Company, consist of canned goods in storage, horses and mules, and various other articles.

The four companies filed an answer, in which they acknowledged certain accusations made in the bill of complaint and agreed to the appointment of a receiver.

The statement telegraphed from Rome, N. Y., that the Fort Stanwix Bank held a large amount of J. Winslow Jones's paper, together with the statement that it was believed to be worthless, caused many anxious inquiries here and led to to-day's action.

Mr. Jones appears as President of each of the financially embarrassed companies. He is also a member of the Maryland Legislature from Anne Arundel County.

RECORDER GOFF ON CIVIC DUTY

Thinks New-York Should Get More for Dock and Other Privileges.

Recorder John W. Goff discussed the problem of "Our Civic Duty" before a large audience of business men in the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, last night to promote the interest of good government.

The Rev. J. Balcolm Shaw, D. D., pastor of the church, presided. When the Recorder stepped on the platform he was heartily cheered. "Nothing can exist in popular government, good or bad," he said, "except by the will of the people. A representative may betray them once, and impose upon the confidence of his constituents, but if he succeeded in doing it the second time it becomes collusion with the people. If he asks for a vindicatibn in the shape of a re-election and he gets it, the people who help him are as guilty as he.

"For years in the Legislature of this State we find numerous acts relieving churches and benevolent institutions from paying taxes. We thus find legislation rolling on years after years exempting this organization and this citizen from fulfillment of their just obligation. These conditions cannot exist without the consent and will of the people. A great many citizens having no axe to grind show absolute indifference, which is just as much of a crime as corrupt services, because the results are the same.

"No city in the world has such a magnificent property of dockage as the City of New-York. New-York City surpasses all others in natural advantages. The enormous revenue derived from the docks in Liverpool has enabled the city to practically free its citizens from taxation. Contrast this with our own city. The elevated railroads have not paid one cent for the privilege of occupying the streets of New-York, but the street railroads have paid a paltry sum. Every turn you take in the city you find these franchises, which belong to the people. We find them making millionaires of the stockholders, while the city which has made them gets a paltry percentage of gross receipts.

"As a matter of fact, we are stockholders of this great municipal corporation, but we don't exercise our rights as such. We simply say we have got to stand by the grand old Democracy or cheer for the Grand Old Party.

"The greatest blot of municipal corruption in the world to-day is on the cities of the United States. Scarcely a city has escaped. It is because the people have all buried themselves in selfishness or indifference. All men should kneel at the temple of political purity, and every church in this city must necessarily be a unit of morality. It should be a place where should be taught the civic duty of the citizen as well as the religious duty of the man. If a corrupt State exists it can only survive by the continuance or collusion of a corrupt Church. If there be a pure State it must arise from the moral condition of the people."

PRITCHARD PAYS HIS DEBT

Gets a Job for the Man Who Made Him Senator.

DICTATES TO THE SENATE CAUCUS

Forces the Nomination of Major Grant for Secretary with the Help of His Populist Colleague Butler.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Republican Senatorial caucus this afternoon, after a debate of an hour and a half, settled the question of the reorganization of the elective officers of the Senate by the nomination of a full ticket. A. J. Shaw, of the State of Washington, was nominated to be Secretary of the Senate; Major H. L. Grant of North Carolina, to be Sergeant at Arms; Alonzo Stewart, of Iowa, to be Acting Assistant Doorkeeper, and the Rev. Mr. Millburn, the blind Chaplain, to succeed himself.

A number of speeches were made on the various candidates, and it early developed that there was such opposition to ex-Secretary George C. Gorham and ex-Sergeant at Arms Valentine as necessarily would eliminate both these gentlemen from the contest. The fight against Mr. Gorham was led by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts and Mr. Hale of Maine. Both these men expressed themselves in the caucus this afternoon as being unwilling to overlook an attack made by Mr. Gorham upon Mr. Blaine in a newspaper of which Mr. Gorham is said to have been the editor.

Mr. Gorham was nominated by Mr. Mitchell of Oregon and seconded by Messrs. Chandler and Perkins; Mr. McMichael of Pennsylvania was nominated by Mr. Lodge and seconded by Mr. Quay; Mr. Shaw was nominated by Mr. Squire and seconded by Mr. Dubois. A letter signed by ten prominent Republicans of Kentucky placed the name of Mr. Baber of that State in nomination. One vote was also cast on the first ballot for Mr. Bright, the present Sergeant-at-Arms.

The ballots were as follows:

	First.	Second.	Third.
Gorham	16	16	15
McMichael	9	8	4
Baber	3	3	..
Shaw	18	19	26
Bright	1	..	..

For Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Curtice of New-Hampshire was placed in nomination by Mr. Chandler, seconded by Mr. Gallinger; Major H. L. Grant of North Carolina, by Mr. Pritchard, seconded by Mr. Hawley of Connecticut; Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania by Mr. Elkins of West Virginia; Smith D. Fry, by Mr. Gear; Mr. Valentine, by Mr. Thurston.

The ballots were as follows:

	First.	Second.	Third.
Curtice	14	15	13
Grant	10	16	28
Fry	7	2	..
Valentine	7	5	..

The action of the Senate caucus affords fresh evidence of the willingness of the Republicans to "dicker" in order to add to the number of offices at their disposal. They not only are willing to enter into combinations with the Populists, but with the most rampant silver cranks, if by so doing they can secure patronage.

The selection of Major H. L. Grant of North Carolina to be Sergeant at Arms is the fulfillment of an agreement entered into between the two North Carolina Senators at the time Butler, the Populist, secured the long Senatorial term and Pritchard, the Republican, the short term. A condition of the selection of Pritchard was that he would get a good Senate job for Major Grant, whose influence in North Carolina was absolutely necessary to Pritchard's election. Pritchard not only pledged himself to look out for Grant, but to secure the aid of Butler, and the latter ratified the agreement.

So long a time had elapsed since this compact was entered into that many had forgotten it this afternoon when the caucus opened. It was found to be in good working order, however, when both North Carolina Senators put forward Major Grant for Sergeant at Arms, and made it clear to the Republicans that they would not permit any other person to be selected. Without their votes, the Republicans could do nothing, and they finally capitulated.

A more cold-blooded political deal never was entered into than the one between Grant and Pritchard, and the latter is congratulating himself that he was able to consummate it with so little trouble. He knew the desire of the Republicans to get control of the office of Sergeant at Arms, and had nothing to do but name his man and show that he was in earnest.

It is said the selection of A. J. Shaw to be Secretary of the Senate is due to the unwillingness of the Eastern Republicans to injure the feelings of the Northwestern Senators, who were supporting Shaw. Mr. Dubois had charge of the Shaw movement, and as he was "turned down" by the Senate this afternoon on his proposition to revise the rules and distribute the appropriation bills, he had an easier time than he otherwise might have had.

There was considerable hard feeling displayed in the caucus, Messrs. Hoar and Hale attesting their unwillingness to overlook the fact that George C. Gorham, who desired to be Secretary of the Senate, had not been a friend of James G. Blaine.

The Senate has been unfortunate in the selection of some of its officers in the last three years, and it is not likely that the men agreed upon will prove to be superior to those they are intended to supplant. There will be much regret over the displacement of Col. Bright, who has made a capable Sergeant at Arms. It is believed the Republicans will try to put their slate through next Monday. As they are certain of the vote of Butler, there does not appear to be any doubt of their ability to clinch the bargain agreed upon to-day.

SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE MAGOWANS

The ex-Mayor of Trenton to be Allowed to Get a Divorce.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—In relation to the divorce case of ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan, it was stated to-day that he had arrived at an understanding with his wife, and that she had decided to discontinue her opposition to the proceedings brought by him in Oklahoma.

Mrs. Magowan was interviewed about the matter to-day. She called it "a settlement, but not a reconciliation."

It is understood that Mr. Magowan has agreed to give her a large sum of money and to provide for the education of their children, and that she has agreed not longer to oppose his application for divorce.

She is moving out of the Magowan mansion, on North Clinton Avenue, to take up her residence in another house near by.

Good People of Jamesport Tricked.

JAMESPORT, L. I., Feb. 7.—Theodore Downing of Brooklyn, this afternoon obtained a license to sell liquor in the Jamesport roadhouse. The local Woman's Christian Temperanee Union and the deacons, who have been so bitterly opposed to granting any licenses in Jamesport, were not aware of the meeting of the board.

The news that a saloon license had at last been granted in spite of the protests of the good people of Jamesport caused much excitement, for it has been openly declared that no saloon shall exist here. The legality of the proceedings of the Board of Excise may be contested.

Telegraphers Increase Relief Fund.

The relief fund of the New-York Telegraphers' Aid Society received a substantial addition from the proceeds of its entertainment and reception last night at the Central Opera House.

The hall was crowded to the doors by an appreciative audience, which loudly applauded the work of the volunteer artists, all of whom were drawn from the ranks of the telegraphic profession. A feature of the entertainment was a well-executed march participated in by forty "Knights of the Key," with gorgeous costumes and burnt-cork faces. After the entertainment there was daneing.

Republican Birthday Celebration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Union Republican Club of Washington is arranging for a celebration to be held here the 22d inst. of the fortieth anniversary of the birth of the National Republican Party.

E. A. McAlpine, President of the National League of Republican Clubs, will be asked to issue an address to all Republican club organizations throughout the country to celebrate the day.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Bradstreet's will say to-morrow:

General trade waited the results of subscriptions to the bond issue, and the sentimental effects of the unexpectedly favorable outcome have been for easier money and improvement. Additional favorable influences are found in heavier bank clearings, continued firmness of prices, sustained demand for iron and steel, and the announcement from St. Paul, Milwaukee, Omaha, and Des Moines of a revival in business with jobbers in staple lines. At the East, Baltimore and Pittsburg report favorable trade conditions. At the South gains in wholesale lines are announced from Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta, and Birmingham. The reverse includes the depressing influences of stormy and wet weather, indifference of consumers of domestic woolen dress goods, renewed sales of print cloths and other makes of cotton goods only after a reaction in prices, continuance of extreme conservatism in almost all lines, and the fact that the relief to the Treasury by the heavy oversubscription to the bond issue in the absence of sound currency legislation by Congress, will probably prove only a temporary device to maintain the gold reserve. General trade at Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, and Philadelphia shows no real gains from the preceding week, when the situation was quiet even to dullness, and the outlook unsatisfactory.

Dun's Review will say:

The wonderful success of the popular loan alters the face of events. January operations become ancient history, as the Nation mounts above all doubts and fears to a solid certainty that the people can and will uphold their Government. The Morgan syndicate, bidding over $6,000,000 more than it would have paid at the rate of a year ago, gets only about half of the issue, and a considerable part at higher figures, possibly almost half, goes to the multitude of individual investors represented by banks throughout the country. Had the Morgan syndicate made no bid, the Stewart syndicate would have taken the balance at a price nearly as good. With $568,000,000 bid by 4,600 banks or persons, the tremendous strength of the National credit is demonstrated as it has not been before for many years. The influence of this event upon all manufacturing and all trade cannot be lightly estimated. It strips the silver agitation of all its power to hurt. It puts the Treasury on a safe basis for the time, whether Congress does anything useful or not. It notifies foreign nations that the United States have power as well as purpose. It unlocks millions of gold which have been gathered in preparation, brings directly several millions of gold from Europe, and stimulates the anxiety of foreign investors to obtain American securities.

With such a revolution in business suddenly effected, the customary records of the past week and month are of less value than usual. But there have been signs of improvement in the iron manufacture, although the average of prices is nearly 1 per cent. lower this week, for orders have been booked for nearly 300,000 tons of rails this year against total deliveries in 1895 of 1,000,000 tons, and orders for wire nails are stimulated by a decision to advance the price again March 1. There is also a more active demand for plates and sheets. Southern competition lowers coke iron at Chicago and prevents advance at the East, while sales of last year's speculators in the Pittsburg region still depress Bessemer. The ore pool is expected to fix the price for the year at $4 or possibly $4.50, and the coke pool still reduces the output. Speculation has raised copper to 10¼ cents, with sales of 6,000,000 pounds, and tin to 13½ cents and lead to 3.10 cents, with large exports of Mexican.

A record showing only the number and liabilities of failures has to the business world limited value. Seeing this, Dun's Review more than two years ago began to classify failures, separating the manufacturing from the trading and other commercial failures. But for practical use the shot may be still more postponed aimed. For the first time failures by different branches of busines are shown this week in January 1,685 against 1,630 last year, and in liabilities $21,735,742 against $15,336,794 last year. But of $8,585,666 in manufacturing, the liabilities in liquors and cigars were $1,455,550, an increase of $1,378,800 over last year; in lumber and carpentering liabilities were $1,263,617, an increase of $1,025,000 over last year, and in machinery and tools liabilities were $753,115, an increase of $625,000 over last year. In trading failures, of $12,142,628 liabilities against $11,225,899 last last year, $2,954,904 were in boots and shoes against $498,859 last year, and $678,250 were in groceries and meats against $1,066,981 last year. In two of the thirteen manufacturing classes liabilities decreased, and in eight of the thirteen trading classes. Men who know what practical business is will understand at a glance why such figures are of value. Failures for the week have been 323 in the United States against 281 last year, and 63 in Canada against 58 last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.06	.07
Belcher	.26	.28
Best & Belcher	.30	.30
Bodie Consolidated	.39	.38
Bulwer	.15	.15
Challar	.61	.62
Consolidated Cala. & Va.	2.05	2.15
Crown Point	.18	.19
Gould & Curry	.40	.13
Hale & Norcross	1.10	.15
Mexican	.56	.59
Mono	.14	.18
Ophir	1.25	1.30
Potosi	.52	.53
Savage	.47	.49
Sierra Nevada	.42	.42
Union Consolidated	.32	.36
Utah	.09	.11
Yellow Jacket	.39	.42

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 7.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.50	.48
Anaconda	.63	.62½
Portland	1.80	1.76
Argentum	.61	.61½
Isabella	.54½	.55½
Union	.43½	.41¼
Consolidated	.19	.19
Pharmacist	.16½	.16
Work	.19½	.20
Alamo	.08¼	.08
Mount Rosa	.17	.17
Blue Bell	.09	.09½
Silver State	.02	.02
Golden Fleece	1.63	1.62

Killed for Refusing to Make a Fire.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Feb. 7.—At Hedrick, three boys named Merrifield, living alone, quarreled in regard to getting up and making the fire this morning. Joe, fourteen years old, told the others to get up or he would kill them. They refused, and he fired with a Winchester rifle, killing Hugh, nine years old. He then shot himself through the head.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

Religious Notices.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICE IN Masonic Temple, 6th Av. and 23d St.—Evening, 7:45, addresses by Rev. Drs. Pollach, Vanoli, O'Connor, "For the Enlightenment of Protestants and Catholics." Admission free. All welcome.

AT CHICKERING HALL, SATURDAY, FEB. 15.—"Fools." Celebrated lecture by Rev. Thomas Dixon. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c. Doors open 7:15. Abbie Clarkson Totten sings.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 245 WEST 43d St., Rev. John Floyd Steen, Rector.—Services, morning, at 10:45; evening, 8 o'clock. This is a Protestant Episcopal Church. No mediævalism. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Causes of Our Late War Fever." Evensong at 8 P. M.; sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PEOPLE'S CHURCH. Thomas Dixon, Preacher.—Morning, "Signs of the Times"; prelude, "Our Duty to Cuba." afternoon service, W. S. Weeden sings.

AT 23D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (COR. Lexington Av.,) Rev. R. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Song service, 7:30 P. M. Welcome.

A. C. DIXON WILL PREACH IN HANSON Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, at 10:30 on "The Face of Christ"; at 7:30 on "The Gospel of Baptism."

Religious Notices.

A.—A.—A.—A.—AT CENTRAL METROPOLitan Forward Movement, 7th Av. and 14th St., Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Leader.—Sunday, 11 A. M., "The Religion of Tennyson." Reception of members every Sunday. 2:30 P. M., Sunday school; 3:30 P. M., the pleasant hour. Evening service, 7th Av. and 12th St. Orchestral music and song service. Mr. Cadman will preach. Prologue, Abraham Lincoln gospel meetings every night. Concert to-night for the people. Free.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Sunday, 8 o'clock, addresses by the world-renowned temperance evangelists—Francis Murphy and Thomas Edward Murphy. Fine musical programme; Cornet solos, Miss Anna Park; violin solos, Master Berthol Thornell, the famous boy violinist.

JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President.
EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

A. C. DIXON WILL PREACH ON THE NEW BIRTH.

Cooper Union, Monday, 8:30 P. M. Rev. H. W. Harsha of New-York will preside. W. S. Weeden and others will sing; Miss Anna Park, cornetist. Admission free. Doors open 2:30.

ANNIVERSARY THIRD OF CONVERSION OF Sam Jones, Superintendent St. Stephen's Mission, Boston, Monday night. Welcome. A new and delightful feature at St. Bartholomew's Rescue Mission, 42d St., Third Av., Tuesday evenings, consists of musical and social meeting or "conversational." Come and get acquainted.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, 9th inst. Dr. McIlvaine will preach at 11 A. M. and Dr. Van Dyke at 4:30 P. M. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th.—Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches. 11, "The Man of the World." 7:45, "The Young Man Gone to the Swine." Fourth in series, "The Prodigal Son." All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening subject, "Labor and Capital in the Twentieth Century." Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion. 11 A. M., Litany and holy communion, Sermon by the Rev. John Mitchell Page. 4 P. M., evening prayer, Sermon by Archdeacon Tiffany.

CHURCH OF INCARNATION, Mad. Av., 35th St. Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, rector.
Services.
11 A. M., morning service and sermon.
4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.
Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST.)—Christian Science services Sundays, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday school 12 M. (noon;) Fridays, 8 P. M. Metropolitan Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 213-217 West 125th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; take elevator.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 309 West 57th St.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach (D. V.) morning and evening; 11 A. M., subject, "Fragrant Lives"; 7:45 lecture on the unseen world, "Visions and voices on the Mount of Transfiguration." Christian Endeavor, 7 P. M. All cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.,
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Musical service at 4 P. M.
Anthem—"Holy Redeemer" ..... Arcadelt
Offertory—"Gallia" ..... Gounod

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching: "Revelation by the Spirit." 12:15, Sunday school; 8 P. M., Bible talk: "The Exodus; or, Israel and Egypt."

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Moral Grandeur of Abraham Lincoln"; 7:45 P. M., Rev. Frank Masseck will preach.

CHURCH OF MESSIAH,
34th St. and Park Av.
Services at 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor, will preach. All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARlem.—First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 and 8. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor. Rev. George Alexander Wilson, D. D., of Philadelphia preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. Charles H. Pool, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic, "The Contented Man"; 8 P. M., topic, "The Hart and the Water-Brook."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Horace Bumstead, D. D., President of Atlanta University, will speak on "The Higher Education of the Negro" at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 64th St.—Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening. All cordially welcome.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.,
Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., pastor.
11 A. M., "A Pattern of Mercy."
8 P. M., "The Means and the End."
Wednesday evening, lecture in the Catechism, "The Holy Spirit in Redemption."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—The new and beautiful chapel will be used by the children for the service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The public are cordially invited to see and hear the children.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 WEST 46th St., Rev. R. W. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school; at 11 A. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor; at 7:45 P. M., the pastor will preach to students, college men, and their friends. All are invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—On the Frontier.
4 P. M.—"The Parable of the Pearl."
Prayer meetings Monday and Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D ST.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
11 A. M.—COMMUNION OF THE LORD'S SUPPER. 8 P. M.—SERMON BY THE PASTOR.
Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

FIFT

ONLY WAITING ON PLATT

The Legislature Prepared to Pass the Raines Bill.

FINAL ORDERS TO BE GIVEN SUNDAY

Party Leaders Will Meet in New-York and Receive Their Instructions —A Caucus Will Be Invoked if Necessary.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—It is the intention of the leaders among the Republicans to get the two important matters—excise and the Greater New-York—out of committee and before the two branches of the Legislature next week, if possible.

There were several conferences over these measures this morning between Senators Ellsworth, Higgins, Lexow, and Raines, and Speaker Fish and Assembly Leader O'Grady. A meeting of Chairman Higgins's Committee on Taxation, which has the excise bills, will probably be held Tuesday, and at that time the amendments which Senator Raines, on behalf of the Republican machine, will propose may receive consideration. Some of the leaders will go to New-York to spend Sunday, and Mr. Platt's wishes will then be fully ascertained.

The Republican Assemblymen from the cities will go through the form of making opposition to that part of the Raines bill which proposes to divert one-half of the excise fees to State purposes. They will probably make some speeches in opposition to this part of the bill on the floor of the Assembly, but these speeches will be for the benefit of their constituents and are not expected really to injure the bill. Speaker Fish is so confident that the bill will pass the Assembly without trouble that he has said he does not think it will be necessary to make it a caucus measure.

The bill, however, will be considered a party measure. It proposes to create such a political machine for the Republicans that it could not be otherwise. The Republican Senators want it distinctly understood that it is a party measure, although they do not like to say so openly. They know that the bill will go through if it be considered a "solemn duty" on the part of the Republican Senators to vote for it, because it is designed to perpetuate the rule of the Republican machine in the State. If it becomes necessary to hold a caucus and drive the Republicans to support it, the caucus will be held.

The proposition made by Senator Cantor that the Senators who come from cities form a combination to defeat the bill and thereby save their constituents from the confiscation of property has caused Senator Raines more alarm than any other attack which has been thus far made. Under Mr. Cantor's plan, the party lines would be obliterated. It would be a property rather than a political alliance. Mr. Raines was accordingly pleased the other day when Senator Grady, in the course of a speech, characterized the Raines bill as one of the political measures of the session. Mr. Grady said there were three or four of these political measures.

"What are they?" asked Senator Raines.

"The Greater New-York and the Excise are among them," replied Mr. Grady.

Afterward, Senator Raines was so delighted to think that a New-York Senator should be the first to make the declaration on the floor of the Senate that he remarked that Grady came into the net easier than he had supposed he would.

When the bill in its amended shape shall come to the Senate, it can be rushed through without any delay. The rules limiting debate to two hours were made on purpose for it. If the bill shall be reported next week, it may be passed in the Senate by a week later.

The sub-committee which has been listening to arguments on consolidation will try to make its preliminary report next week. The testimony or arguments made before the committee, bound into a volume of considerable size, came to Mr. Lexow this morning. It may be entertaining as a souvenir, but has no other value, except as a literary production, for the sub-committee knows now that its report will be in favor of consolidation. It will so report some time before March, although for form's sake it will soberly "consider the arguments and prepare its report" next week.

NEW-YORK BUILDING BILL DEAD.

The City Hall Park Reserved—Another Site May Be Considered.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Senate this morning agreed to the adverse report of the Cities Committee on Senator Page's bill authorizing the construction of a new public building at the corner of Chambers and Centre Streets, New-York City.

The Assembly Cities Committee has a similar bill before it, which it has considered, and on which no final action has been taken. It was laid aside, after a hearing, and is considered as good as dead.

The measure had the indorsement of Mayor Strong and Corporation Counsel Scott, and was spoken of here as an administration bill—that is, a New-York City administration bill. When it was under consideration by the Assembly Cities Committee objection was made to it on the ground that the proposed building would infringe on City Hall Park, and it was for this reason rather than any objection to the construction of a building for the purposes that was made the chief argument against it. County Clerk Henry D. Purroy was here, and made an argument. He was one of the most bitter opponents of the bill. In the course of his argument he said that the city now pays to private parties for office rent an amount equal to the interest on $5,000,000 worth of bonds. He admitted that the city needed another building, but favored another site.

Some of the members of the Cities Committee, among them Chairman Austin, believe that a new building is necessary, and Mr. Austin, as soon as the hearing was over, asked Corporation Counsel Scott to ascertain the sentiment of the city officials interested, with reference to a building on some other site. No reply has yet been received.

Chairman Austin to-day told a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he believed the city could purchase a site for the proposed building somewhere below Canal Street, and within convenient distance of the City Hall and other public buildings, for from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and if the price of the building were limited to $2,000,000, which he thought would be enough, the city would, in the end, save money, as compared with the present conditions.

Mr. Austin said he would Monday night present a resolution calling on the Controller of New-York for information as to the amount now paid as rentals for those officials who have their offices in private buildings. These include the Controller, the Tax Department, the Corporation Counsel, and the Department of Public Works.

PAYN IS OFFENSIVE.

A Republican Senator Objects to the Course of the Lobbyist.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—A Republican member of the Senate said to-night that if Louis F. Payn of Columbia County continued to frequent the lobby of the Senate, attempting to influence Senators in their attitude toward pending measures, he would move to bring Mr. Payn before the bar of the Senate.

Mr. Payn has been for years one of the most active lobbyists in Albany. He was last year officially requested to absent himself from the floor of the Senate. He was a witness in the investigation of bribery charges brought by a New-York Republican newspaper against certain Republican Senators. He then made oath that he spent much of his time in Albany during the sessions; that he was here to favor or oppose legislation affecting persons or corporations who paid him for his services, or to use his influence in the interests of the Republican Party. His method of operations, he said, was to talk to legislators wherever he found them.

Mr. Payn has been here nearly every day this year. He sits in the Senate Library during the sessions. As soon as they end he frequently goes to the floor of the Senate. He talks with Republican Senators.

One complaint which the Senator above referred to made to-night was that Payn urged Senators to support or oppose certain bills on the ground that they were party measures. Some bills affecting business interests only were thus put forth by Mr. Payn, who had been claiming that they were desired by the machine. Mr. Payn has long been the representative of the machine, by his own sworn statements. This gives him a powerful hold on Republican Senators who have no opinions of their own on bills they have not especially studied. It is because of this that the complaint was made to-night.

INSURANCE MEN ASK A HEARING.

The Fight on the Retaliation Bill Carried to the Executive Chamber.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The fight over the retaliatory insurance bill, which has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, has been transferred to the Executive Chamber. A request came to-day from the New-York Fire Underwriters' Association that a hearing be given before the Governor signs the bill. The underwriters asked for a hearing before the legislative committees. A majority in both houses refused to send the bill back to the committees for that purpose.

Ten-Minute Session of the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Only twenty Senators were in their seats when the Senate convened at 10:25 this morning. There was no quorum to pass bills. A lot of routine business was transacted. A number of petitions against the sale of cider was presented.

Senator Page's bill providing for additional buildings for the care of sick, infirm and destitute persons in New-York City, and Senator Ford's providing for the erection of public baths in New-York City were reported favorably.

The Senate at 10:35 adjourned until Monday evening at 8:30.

A Session for the Bootblacks.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The House, in a five-minute session to-day passed Senator Pavey's bill providing for permits for establishing boot black stands in New-York City within stoop lines, and adjourned until Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

A Hearing on Game Laws.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—The Senate Fish, Forest and Game Committee will on Feb. 13 give hearings on the many bills amending the game laws. Many persons have expressed a desire to be heard on the bills, of which the greater number affect only separate localities.

PROPERTIES OF ACETYLENE GAS.

BRILLIANT ILLUMINANT SHOWN BEFORE MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

Charles F. Cox Thinks It May Some Day Be Made Cheaply—Prof. Love Disagrees—Dangers Pointed Out.

The members of the New-York Microscopical Society had an opportunity last night, at the Mott Memorial Library, 64 Madison Avenue, to see that beautiful illuminant, acetylene gas, which, though discovered sixty years ago, has rarely, until recently, been used outside the laboratory owing to its enormous cost of production. Charles F. Cox first manufactured the gas and then burned some of it for the benefit of the intensely interested audience.

Mr. Cox first took from a glass jar three or four small grayish lumps of calcium carbide, which he had purchased at a New-York drug store for 50 cents a pound, or at the rate of $1,000 a ton. These he placed on a wire screen in a tin cylinder, which he then sank in a tin canister of water, so as to bring the calcium carbide in contact with the water. Instantly acetylene gas was generated. It was at once distinguishable by a very peculiar odor.

From this simple generator, the acetylene gas was conducted by a tube through a can filled with water, and after being thus cooled, was conducted through another tube to an ordinary half-foot burner. On a match being applied, the acetylene gas burned with a brilliant, limpid, pure, almost white flame of dazzling intensity. The flame was so intense that none of the characteristic lavender rays was visible to the naked eye.

Mr. Cox told the microscopists something about acetylene gas, relying almost entirely, however, as he explained, on a Chicago firm for his data. He said that 1,130 pounds of coal dust, joined with 1,750 pounds of lime, by means of an electric current, would produce a ton of calcium carbide. To produce acetylene gas nothing was left to be done but to drop the calcium carbide in water, when the acetylene gas would bubble to the surface. One pound of calcium carbide, he said, would produce five cubic feet of acetylene gas, which was thirty times greater than ordinary water gas in illuminating power. Acetylene gas gave out, Mr. Cox said, only about one-sixth as much carbon dioxide as water gas, and its flame temperature was 900 degrees centigrade, whereas the flame temperature of water gas was 1,400 degrees centigrade.

Mr. Cox pointed out the great danger of using acetylene gas compressed into steel cylinders. He said that at present acetylene gas was far too costly to compete with coal gas for illuminating purposes, although he believed that by utilizing the immense heaps of coal dust near coal mines a way would soon be found of making a commercial success of the new gas. He said he hoped to see the time come when calcium carbide could be produced for $10 a ton.

Prof. Edward G. Love, the chemist, who has experimented extensively with acetylene gas, followed Mr. Cox with a scientific talk about the illuminant. He said he desired to utter a strong caution against using the acetylene gas in the form in which it is put up, namely, in a compressed state in steel cylinders, for use in private houses.

"In this condition," said Prof. Love, "the acetylene gas is very dangerous to have around. I would not risk having a cylinder of it in my cellar, as I would be afraid it would explode. It exerts a pressure of over forty atmospheres on these cylinders."

Prof. Love said that he did share the bright hopes of Mr. Cox, and did not expect to live long enough to see acetylene gas produced with sufficient cheapness to compete with ordinary coal gas or water gas, or even to be used to any extent profitably in enriching water gas for ordinary consumption. He said he felt sure that even the scheme of utilizing the water power of Niagara Falls would not result in producing calcium carbide, anything like as cheap as $10 a ton. Furthermore, the professor said he had not succeeded in his laboratory experiments in producing acetylene with an illuminating power as high as that attributed to it by the persons who supplied Mr. Cox with his figures.

The professor explained the apparent paradox of the intense brilliancy of the acetylene gas attended by moderate flame heat by saying that this was due, in his judgment, to the liberation instantaneously prior to combustion, of a large quantity of heat, botled up, as it were, when the calcium carbide was formed by the union of coal dust and lime. He said he did not see how acetylene could now be produced at a cost under $20 a ton.

MONEY FOR THE HOSPITALS

Charles Lanier, General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

FROM CHURCHES.

St. George's Episcopal	$491.88
St. Ann's Episcopal	6.00
St. Margaret's Episcopal, Staatsburg, N. Y.	4.50

FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

Mercantile Exchange	$1,002.75
Maritime Exchange	334.50
Lodges of Free Sons of Israel	107.00
E. C. Benedict	100.00
Woodbury G. Langdon	100.00
Steinway & Sons' Employes	91.15
R. Somers Hayes	50.00
Thomas Hitchcock	50.00
Henry Burden, second	50.00
John T. Williams	25.00
Thomas F. Rowland	25.00
F. W. Devoe	25.00
L. G. Woodhouse	25.00
George H. Penniman	25.00
Alfred Fell	25.00
F. G. Landon	25.00
Chester W. Chapin	25.00
Cash, "B"	25.00
E. Millen & Co.'s Employes	23.75
Herts Brothers	20.00
Amos R. Eno	20.00
Malcolm MacMartin	20.00
Adolf Pavenstedt	10.00
C. M. Perry	10.00
"K. T."	10.00
Humboldt Lodge, F. & A. M.	10.00
R. H. Ward	5.00
Samuel H. Ordway	5.00

Death of William Floyd-Jones.

William Floyd-Jones of Massaiequa, L. I., died of pneumonia at the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday morning. He was in the eighty-first year of his age.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Miss Lillian Talmadge, the only daughter of Dr. John F. Talmadge of Brooklyn, who is engaged to John Murray Mitchell of New-York, is almost as well known in New-York as in Brooklyn. She is one of the handsomest young women in Brooklyn, and is very popular. Mr Mitchell, who was defeated for Congress at the last election, was graduated from Columbia College in 1877. He is a tall, handsome man, with brown hair and a brown beard, which he wears in the Vandyke style. He is a member of the St. Nicholas, Riding, Fencers', University, Republican, Down-town, and other clubs. He is one of the most popular of the New-York clubmen, and is equally as popular as a lawyer. The wedding, which will probably take place in the Spring, will be one of the most important social incidents in Brooklyn.

—Mrs. George F. Shrady, wife of Dr. Shrady of 8 East Sixty-sixth Street, will give another of her delightful receptions on Feb. 12. She will be assisted in receiving by Miss Harrie E. Moore, the fiancée of her stepson, Henry Merwin Shrady, and by her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Gould.

—Mrs. Walker Curry of 21 East Sixty-first Street will give a reception on Feb. 12, from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

—The Woman's Art Club of New-York will open its exhibition at the Kachner Gallery, 7 West Fifty-eighth Street, with a press view to-day, from 12:30 to 4 P. M.

—Miss Louise Getz, who has been spending the last month with Miss Lewin of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, returned to her home in North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md., last Wednesday. A large theatre party was given in her honor on Tuesday, followed by a supper at Delmonico's. Mrs. Frank S. Lewis and Miss Lewin will soon go to the Kenilworth Inn, Asheville, N. C.

—A reception will be given from 4 to 7 o'clock this afternoon by Mrs. George MacAdam of 131 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. She will be assisted in receiving by her daughters, the Misses MacAdam, and by Mrs. William G. McCrea.

—Mrs. Delancey Wallbridge of 148 West Eighty-fifth Street entertained the members of the Friday Night Whist Club last night. The club, which is in charge of Mr. George A. Holden, was organized several years ago, and has fifty members. Among the members are Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Heacock, Mrs. James Murray, Mrs. Gustav Helmstetter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glatz, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gleason, W. H. Atwood, Miss Atwood, Mrs. William Jenkins, Dr. W. H. Colburn, and Messrs. Canfield and Towne.

—Mrs. John B. Dutcher and Mrs. J. Gerow Dutcher, who have been at home Thursdays, at 504 Fifth Avenue, will leave on Feb. 13 for Southern California, where they will remain for some time.

—One of the largest teas of the week was given yesterday from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. by Mrs. S. Harrie Ellison of 140 West Eighty-fifth Street, who was assisted by Mrs. F. C. Reed, the Misses Reed, Mrs. J. Van Doren Young, Mrs. J. Van Cortlant Stebbins, and Mrs. E. A. Perkins. Mrs. Ellison's gown was of black brocaded satin with rose pink bodice, trimmed in sable heads. Mrs. Reed wore black velvet and point lace. The Misses Reed wore gowns of pink flowered silk; Mrs. Young, heliotrope satin with pearl embroidery; Mrs. Stebbins, a gown of black with old lace, and Mrs. Perkins, a pale green brocade with point lace and sable. The table was laid in pink satin and lace, with pink roses, carnations, and feathery greens. The drawing room was decorated with pink roses. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bertrand Rollston, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Garland, Dr. and Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Randerbock, Dr. and Mrs. Leo Dessar, Dr. and Mrs. Henderson White, Judge and Mrs. Dugro, Dr. and Mrs. Seneca D. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. Dyar Pearl, Mrs. William Pearl, the Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Kittredge, Miss De Vere, Mr. and Mrs. Asa A. Alling, Major and Mrs. Larkins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leake, Mr. and Mrs. William Rollston, Dr. George Brodhead, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Highet. Mrs. Ellison has cards out for the remaining Fridays in February.

—Mrs. William P. Colgate of 385 Manhattan Avenue gave her last "at home" yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. K. Wright, Miss Keeves, Miss Macy, and Miss Colgate.

—The In and Out Club met last evening at the residence of Mrs. C. B. Aitken of 702 Madison Avenue, and from there they went in a body to Palmer's Theatre. The members of the club will give a dance in the Berkeley Lyceum on Feb. 11, as a compliment to William B. Aitken for his efforts in making the club a success during the past two years.

—The first of a series of piano recitals under the management of W. H. Barber took place yesterday in the Hotel Majestic. It was under the patronage of Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Richard Hoffman, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, and Mrs. Henry Gribble.

—Mrs. Charles H. Murray of 25 Madison Avenue was at home informally yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock.

PATRIARCH.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. DR. CHAMBERS

Many Clergymen Present—Glowing Tributes to His Memory.

The funeral services over the remains of the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, who died suddenly of pneumonia in the seventy-seventh year of his age, on Monday last, at his residence, 70 West Thirty-sixth Street, were held yesterday in the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.

The church was crowded with the friends of the deceased clergyman, among whom were many clergymen and representatives of the Faculties at Columbia College, Rutgers College and Seminary, Princeton Seminary, members of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church, and the American Bible and American Tract Societies.

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry of the South Reformed Church read the funeral service, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, read the Scriptures. The Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church then delivered an eloquent eulogy on the deceased clergyman. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. David D. Demorest of Rutgers College, who also paid a high tribute to the virtues of Dr. Chambers. The remains were temporarily interred at Woodlawn Cemetery.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

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ENVELOPE FACTORY IN FLAMES

Early Morning Fire at Franklin and Centre Streets—Horses Removed from a Building for Safety.

Fire was discovered at 1:15 this morning on the upper floor of the six-story brick building 9 and 11 Franklin Street.

The first floor was occupied by John Simpson, dealer in steel and iron castings and general hardware. The second and third floors were occupied by J. T. Perkins, envelope manufacturer. The upper part of the building was used by W. N. Jennings, printer. Three alarms were sent out.

John Simpson also occupied the adjoining building, 106 and 110 Centre Street. On the east side, at 5 and 7 Franklin Street, are the stables of the American News Company, a four-story building, in which the concern had horses stalled on every floor. Many of the horses were removed for safety.

The firemen had some difficulty in getting the fire under control. Two water towers were put up, and the men fought the blaze from fire escapes on the fifth story.

The loss was estimated at about $15,000.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—William A. Emmet, a homeless man, forty-eight years old, who says that he is a great-grandnephew of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, was found near Third Avenue Thursday night, delivering an incoherent speech to a crowd that surrounded him. He was much under the influence of liquor, and was apparently insane. At the Harlem Police Court yesterday he was committed to Bellevue Hospital for five days for examination as to his mental condition.

—At the men's mass-meeting in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, tomorrow at 3:45 P. M., the Rev. Henry M. MacCracken, D. D., will give an address to men. A musical programme will be rendered by Miss Mila Richmond, soprano; Fred Gillette, basso of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and F. H. King, clarionet. All men are cordially invited.

—The Union Settlement Association, 237 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, has issued an appeal to those interested in popular education for gifts of reading matter, which may be distributed among the poor, who are eager for such self-instruction, but are out of the reach of libraries. The association will send for any packages offered.

—Central Office detectives arraigned, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, Frances Bertsche, a good-looking young woman, twenty-four years old, who gave her address as Chicago, and Charles Ford, twenty, of the same city. They were arrested as suspicious persons. Both were remanded by Magistrate Cornell, until this morning.

—The will of James B. Metcalf was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The testator leaves to his wife, Annie Tiffany Metcalf, $25,000, and $10,000 each to his two children, Mabel and Bryce. The residue goes to the wife for life, and reverts to the children. The value of the estate is not given.

—Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon yesterday made an autopsy on the body of Harry Eversfield, the actor, who died at the Warwick Hotel. Dr. O'Hanlon found that death was due to morphine poisoning, which, from the statement of friends, he believes to have been taken for nervousness and not with suicidal intent.

—Francis Murphy and his son, Thomas Edward Murphy, the noted temperance evangelist, will deliver addresses before the American Temperance Union, at Cleveland Hall, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Miss Anna Park, the cornetist, and Master Berthol Thornell, the boy violinist, will also take part.

—A Coroner's jury, before Coroner Dobbs, in the inquest yesterday into the cause of the death of Franz Seidel, who was killed Feb. 4, at 317 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, by Hans Theede, his employer, who mistook him for a burglar, exonerated Theede and held that the death was purely accidental.

—The body of the man who died suddenly Thursday evening in the Hamilton ferry waiting room, was identified yesterday by Samuel W. Lambert of 236 Warren Street, Brooklyn, as that of his son, James L. Lambert, who was first violinist at the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn.

—The Committee on Wayfarers' Lodge and Woodyard of the Central Council of the Charity Organization Society will hold a reception at the Wayfarers' Lodge, 520 West Twenty-eighth Street, Thursday, Feb. 13, from 3 to 5 P. M.

—The annual reception of the May Bell Benevolent Circle takes place at Majestic Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Lexington Avenue, to-morrow evening.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Van Wyck in the Supreme Court yesterday in the suit of Joseph A. Hilliard against Lawyer Charles C. Smith, executor and trustee of the will of the late Adaline A. Gregg, for an accounting, ordered that an accounting must be made, and that testimony be taken before ex-Judge G. G. Reynolds. The estate amounts to $75,000.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday transferred several detectives. Bernard Dolen was sent from the First to the Eighth Precinct; Peter McCormick was sent to the First Precinct from the Eighth; John Brady of the Thirteenth was sent to the First, and James Smith of the Central Office was transferred to the Thirteenth Precinct.

—County Treasurer Taylor yesterday removed William Nesbett and Paul E. Jenks, employes in his office, and appointed George B. Hawthorne of the Twenty-third Ward, at $1,500; Charles K. Rayen of the Seventh Ward, at $1,500, and Frederick W. Breimann of the Twenty-first Ward, at $1,200.

—Dr. Joseph M. Creamer, who up to Jan. 1 was Coroner in the Eastern District, and who lived in the Fourteenth Ward, has moved to the Twenty-third Ward, and is now settled at Tompkins and Vernon Avenues. He has made the announcement that he has retired from politics.

—Charles Garrison, the motorman of the trolley car that knocked down and killed Bicyclist George G. Evans April last, was yesterday acquitted of the indictment for manslaughter in the second degree. He was discharged.

—In the Supreme Court yesterday the suit of William G. Pierson against Alonzo Nodine was discontinued. The action was brought to recover damages for breach of warranty. The matter was settled out of court.

—The counsel for the Bridge Trustees were not ready to argue the order to show cause why the bridge plaza should not be used for bridge purposes yesterday, and were granted an adjournment until Monday.

—Justice-elect Charles E. Teale sat on the bench with Justice Steers in the Grant Street Police Court yesterday. He will succeed Justice Haggerty of the Myrtle Avenue Court, May 1.

—Alderman John J. McGarry is confined to his home in Nevins Street, suffering from an affection of the throat. He had a surgical operation performed a few days ago. He is now recovering.

—Barbara Barrett, thirty-nine years old, of 1,110 Fulton Street, who has been insane for some time, attempted suicide yesterday by taking poison. She will recover.

—George H. Fisher of 84 Fourth Avenue, who was arrested several days ago on the charge of abduction, preferred by Florence Woglom, was yesterday discharged.

—The Logan Club will give a reception to Warner Miller in their clubhouse in Sixth Avenue Monday night. Mayor Wurster will be present.

—In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Henry Broistedt secured a judgment of $2,178.57 against Albert S. Richy on a promissory note.

—In the Kings County Court yesterday Judge Hurd sentenced Tony Bouglori to fifteen years at Sing Sing for assaulting his stepdaughter.

—James C. Wood, colored, who sued the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for $25,000, secured yesterday a verdict of $2,000.

—Alfred A. Noble, chief accountant of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, has resigned.

Long Island City.

—William Maxanar, a fourteen-year-old boy living on Grove Street, Blissville, is under arrest for stabbing Joseph Wright with a small screwdriver. Maxanar admits the stabbing, but says it was in self-defense, alleging that Wright and a boy named Charles Blackburn attempted to hold him up as he was returning from skating. The screwdriver Maxanar had to adjust his skates with. The examination will take place Feb. 14.

—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections listened to testimony in the John Lewis Childs-Theodore Kohler contest at the Queens County Court House yesterday. The arguments will be heard in the Murray Hill Hotel, New-York City, at 1 o'clock next Saturday afternoon.

—The jury in the suit of Frank Scott against Kate T. Woolsey to recover a commission amounting to $4,000 for negotiating an eighty-five-thousand-dollar loan for the defendant, could not agree on a verdict, the vote standing 8 to 6. The defense was that the loan was not secured.

Long Island.

—Through Walking Delegate James F. McKenna, the Flushing Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' Union has notified Contractor John J. Barry, who is remodeling the Peter Van Bergen mansion in Jamaica Avenue, for Banker Henry C. Howell, that if the non-union bricklayers and hodcarriers employed by Daniel Mold of Whitestone, L. I., do not become union men by Saturday night a general strike will be ordered.

—Mrs. Carl Johnson of Woodside was startled to hear a person moving about on the second floor of her home when she supposed she was alone in the house Wednesday afternoon. Ascending the stairs, Mrs. Johnson confronted a man going through the sleeping apartments. Seeing the woman, the intruder demanded money, and was ordered from the house. He went without taking anything.

—The young men of St. Aloysius Catholic Church, Great Neck, have organized the St. Aloysius League to advance the social interests of the parish. It is the intention of the league to erect a clubhouse on the church property. The officers of the league are: President—Patrick J. Reagan; Spiritual Adviser—The Rev. E. J. Smith; Treasurer—William H. Ryan.

—Judge James M. Seaman sat in the examination of William Murray, who shot and killed Augustus Petitt while crow hunting Jan. 28, Wednesday night. Murray was charged with manslaughter. It was proved that the shooting was accidental, and Murray was discharged.

—Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company of Freeport has elected these officers: Foreman—Charles L. Wallace; Assistant Foreman—Charles E. Heiland; Secretary—Louis Cassel; Treasurer—Charles P. Seaman; Trustees for one year—Charles B. Raynor and Howard Randall.

—The Republicans of Freeport will organize as a club in Raynor's Hall this evening.

Yonkers.

—James Blair of this city has won two first, one second, four third, and three fourth prizes at the poultry and pigeon show in New-York with his fantails and pouters. George Eickemeyer takes a second, a third, and a fourth prize with his Antwerps. Charles Piggot won a third prize for a pen of black-red bantams. They all belong to the Yonkers Fanciers' Club.

—Sarah Mallinson of this city has been granted a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Clement of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, directed against Superintendent James W. Pierce of the Temporary Home, in White Plains, to produce Willie Mallinson in court before Justice Dykman, at White Plains, to-morrow.

—The last of Miss Carson's evangelistic meetings was held last evening in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she began last Sunday. During the week she has been at the other churches.

—Mr. Mueller of 180 Woodworth Avenue complains of a gang of disorderly young men and boys who congregate in a vacant lot next to his house nearly every afternoon, to the annoyance of his family.

—The bazaar of the First Reformed Church, to raise money for the furnishing fund, closed last night, and it was very successful. It was under the auspices of Mrs. S. E. Drinkwater's Sunday school class.

—Mrs. Katherine Anderson will give "A Talk on Spain," accompanied by music of that country, next Tuesday evening, in the hall of the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club.

—Prof. Scott gave the ninth lecture of the University Extension Course on "Historical Geology" on Thursday evening, in the Woman's Institute Hall.

—Arrangements are now about completed for the subscription concert which is to be given by the Park Hill Country Club next Tuesday evening.

—The Rev. H. Boswell of New-York preached at the revival service in the Messiah Baptist Church last night.

Westchester County.

—Mary Colarduno, who was arrested with Pasqual Uzzo in Brooklyn a week ago on a charge of grand larceny, was discharged yesterday in the City Court, Mount Vernon. Uzzo was held in $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The charge of larceny was brought by Giuseppe Colarduno, Mary's husband, who accused his wife and Uzzo of stealing $200 from him. The evidence against the woman was held to be insufficient.

—The installation of officers of Einheit Lodge 461, I. O. O. F., of Mount Vernon was held Thursday evening. The officers are: Noble Grand—Gustave Schindler; Vice Grand—John Durr; Financial Secretary—Paul Twidulsky; Recording Secretary—Philip Imhof; Treasurer—Henry Robold; Warden—Adam Schneider.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of Hope Chapel, Harrison, will give a birthday sociable Feb. 22 in the chapel. Every one who comes will have to give as many pennies as he is years old in aid of the chapel work.

—The dancing class that meets Wednesday evenings in Firemen's Hall, Harrison, will give a masquerade ball March 4.

—The first annual ball of the Harrison Fire Department will be given Tuesday evening in the firehouse.

New-Rochelle.

—An elaborate programme has been prepared for the entertainment to be given this evening in Trinity Parish House, for the benefit of the Auxiliary Missionary Society of the parish. Those who will take part are Miss Helen Metz, Frederick Paulding, W. J. Van Winkle, Miss Helena J. Albro, Clifford W. Lyon, and George A. Albro.

—The following have been elected officers in the Enterprise Hook and Ladder Company: Foreman—William Schmidtmann; First Assistant Foreman—Edward E. Quinn; Second Assistant Foreman—Charles Eckland; Recording Secretary—Henry Straehle; Financial Secretary—George Engel; Treasurer—August Jahn.

—The following have been elected officers in Citizens' Hose Company: Foreman—Charles Avery; First Assistant Foreman—Hermann Benz; Second Assistant Foreman—Frederick Behling; Secretary—Lawrence Schrien; Treasurer—Robert Secord; Chairman—C. Schork.

—The following have been elected officers of the Fire Patrol: Captain—A. J. Smythe; Lieutenant—John Hughes; Sergeant—W. J. Tierney; Secretary—W. J. Crennan; Treasurer—D. F. O'Connor.

—Lenten service will begin in St. Lucas's German Lutheran Church Ash Wednesday, and there will be special evening services every Thursday in Lent.

—The Rev. William B. Waller, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, has gone for a few days' trip to Philadelphia and Washington.

—The New-Rochelle Maennerchor will give a masquerade ball in Masonic Hall Feb. 17.

Jersey City.

—At a meeting held last Tuesday night to protest against granting a license to Gustav Neumann to keep a saloon near Public School No. 25, Alderman Alfred Heritage publicly stated that Alderman Alexander Ross, who voted for the license, was bribed. Yesterday Mr. Ross brought suit against Mr. Heritage for defamation of character, laying damages at $35,000. Mr. Ross says he voted for the license because the board voted to grant all other licenses, and he did not consider it just to refuse Mr. Neumann a license while granting all the others asked for.

—The list of persons in arrears for personal taxes was filed yesterday. It contains 2,800 names, and includes prominent lawyers and property owners. Among the delinquents are several city and county officials, and even clergymen. The authorities decided to advertise the names and amounts. If the taxes are not paid the effects against which they are levied will be sold.

—The Vestry of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, at a meeting held Thursday night, directed Sheppard Frans, Treasurer of the Sunday school, to pay to the Rev. M. H. Throop, the rector, all moneys in his hands. The amount involved is about $70. The wrangle over it has been going on for a month.

—The Board of Finance has refused to audit the claim of C. C. Vermeule for $4,200 for services in the recent certiorari proceedings in connection with the water contract. The board considers $75 a day extravagant, and the bill will be returned to Mr. Vermeule for reduction.

—The Public Library Trustees have decided not to erect a new building, but to purchase the house formerly occupied by Gov. Abbett, and which is owned by Charles H. Murray of New-York. The price paid cannot be learned.

—Oscar Bremmer, thirty years old, of 204 Palisade Avenue, tripped and fell in front of a trolley car at Palisade Avenue and Ferry Street yesterday. He was dragged from the track by a policeman.

Long Branch.

—The alleged shortage of Municipal Collector Thomas L. Worthley has dwindled down to a difference of opinion between the two accountants. City Auditor H. B. Sherman, Jr., who compiled his statement from filed reports, states that there is a shortage of $7,114. Charles Van Brunt, Jr., an expert accountant, who has gone over Mr. Worthley's books, says that the reports filed are erroneous. He presented what he believed to be a true statement to the Commissioners at a special meeting held yesterday. The board will examine the report and make a final statement and adjustment in the near future.

—The will of Mrs. Hugh J. Hastings was probated to-day at Freehold. Her estate is valued at $300,000, which will be divided among her two daughters, Mrs. Katharine Woodward of London, England, and Mrs. Mary Ward of Monmouth Beach. Her valuable diamonds go to her three granddaughters. The greater portion of her wealth is invested in bonds and stock, and four cottages, valued at about $60,000. Sherman W. Knevals of New-York City is the executor.

COMING EVENTS.

—Lotos Club's "Saturday Night's" entertainment, this evening, 558 Fifth Avenue.

—Montauk Club's dinner to Mayor Wurster, clubhouse, Brooklyn, to-night.

—Ohio Society annual banquet, Delmonico's, this evening.

Attend to the First Symptoms of Consumption, and, that the disease may be checked in its incipiency, use at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia.

For constipation take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

32 PAGES

THE NEW-YORK

SUNDAY TIMES

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE MANY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES THAT WILL BE FOUND IN TO-MORROW'S ISSUE:

Queer National Figures

How some of the statesmen in Washington look to our artist. Peculiarities of certain Senators. Peffer of Kansas was, of course, the first subject to attract the artistic eye. Jones, Pugh, and others.

Clara Barton's Old Home

The founder of the Red C

Saturday
February 8-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH DEAD

He Was a Candidate for Vice President with Hancock.

SECURED THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS

Fought the Policy of President Buchanan and Took a Stand Against the Southern Members of His Political Party.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—William H. English, capitalist, politician, and litterateur died in his rooms at English's Hotel at noon to-day. He was unconscious for an hour before his death.

Mr. English had been ill for about six weeks. He was at first attacked by grip. This was followed by inflammation of the air passages and the membranes of the throat. Of this he almost recovered, but two weeks ago he was seized with inflammatory rheumatism, which, with organic disease of the heart of several years' standing, completely exhausted him. His condition had been very low for the twenty-four hours preceding death, and it was said on Thursday that his demise was but a very few hours distant. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Interment will be in Crown Hill Cemetery, this city.

William Hayden English was born in Lexington, Scott County, Ind., Aug. 27, 1822. His father, Elisha G. English, was an Indiana pioneer, who held in his time many posts of honor and trust in his county, and for twenty years represented his district in the Legislature. William H. English received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood and in South Hanover College. He was admitted to the bar when but eighteen years of age, and when only twenty-three was licensed to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. English at an early age took an active interest in politics, the study or practice of which, then as now, was one of the principal occupations of every Indiana citizen. Before attaining his majority he was a delegate to a State Democratic Convention, where he helped to nominate Gov. Howard. Though yet a minor, he took an active part on the stump in the "log-cabin and hard-cider" campaign.

Mr. English's career as an office holder began during the Administration of President Tyler, when he was made Postmaster at Lexington, Ind. Afterward in rapid succession he became, in 1843, Clerk of the State Senate, a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, clerk in the United States Senate in 1850, Secretary of the State Constitutional Convention in the same year, member of the Indiana House of Representatives and Speaker thereof in 1851, and from 1852 to 1860 member of Congress.

Though in later years conspicuous through his nomination for a higher office, it was as a member of Congress that Mr. English achieved his enduring fame. The slavery and anti-slavery fight was fairly begun when he entered Congress in 1852. The "Know-Nothing" movement was attracting attention. Mr. English fought this sentiment with vigor and persistence, and in 1854 was re-elected with that as the main issue in the canvass.

On the subject of slavery he steadfastly insisted that each State and Territory should be permitted to decide its course for itself, subject only to the dictates of the National Constitution. He supported the Kansas-Nebraska bill during his first term, and in the election following the passage of that bill was one of the only three members from the "free States" who voted for it, to secure a re-election.

The struggle over the admission of Kansas to the Union brought Mr. English prominently before the country. On this question he took issue with the Administration of President Buchanan, and opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. It was Mr. English's action which ended the dead-lock in Congress, and resulted in the admission of the Territory as a State. He secured the adoption (by the vote of the Speaker) of a resolution to go into free conference with the Senate on the Kansas subject, and was the leader of the House conferrees. As such he drew the measure which soon came to be known as "the English bill," permitting the people of Kansas to decide, by popular vote, whether or not they would come into the Union under the Lecampton Constitution and secured its adoption. For this achievement he was warmly congratulated by President Buchanan, and the Northern press.

Declining offers of executive office after the passage of the Kansas bill, Mr. English was elected to Congress for a fourth term. While the Charleston Convention was being held, he made a speech in Congress denouncing the "rule or ruin" policy of Southern Democrats.

Only his own positive refusal to again become a candidate prevented Mr. English's re-election to Congress in 1860. Though declining the command of a regiment the next year, he was a constant advisor of Gov. Morton, a political opponent, and aided in raising troops to put down the rebellion.

Tired of inactivity, Mr. English removed to Indianapolis in 1863 and engaged in banking, having as associates in the First National Bank, of which he was President, J. F. D. Lanier of New-York, George W. Riggs of Washington, and Hugh McCulloch, afterward Secretary of the Treasury under three Administrations. For fourteen years he was the recognized head of the banking interests of this State. Still taking a deep interest in the affairs of the Democratic Party, bitterly and almost alone, he stood against the inflation wave which swept over the Central West from 1873 to 1878. Retiring from active business in 1877, Mr. English came into public notice in 1880, when he was nominated for Vice President on the Democratic ticket. He expressed no regret at his defeat, but never afterward took an active part in politics, though always taken into the party councils.

Mr. English was deeply interested in Indiana, and about three months ago published the first volume of an exhaustive history of the State, which gives evidence of untiring research and possesses much literary merit. He had previously published a historical work on the lawmakers and Constitution makers of the State.

In private life Mr. English was peculiar. He had no intimates. He avoided display in every way, though possessed of a fortune estimated at from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000. His one great pride seemed to be a block on Governor's Circle, Indianapolis, in which were a theatre and a hotel bearing his name. He was married in 1847 to Miss Emma M. Jackson of Virginia, who died in 1877. Two children—William E. English, who represented the Indianapolis district in Congress in 1876, and Mrs. Rose Walling of Chicago—survive him.

In Memory of Alfred E. Andre.

A commemorative service will be held in the French Church, 126 West Sixteenth Street, to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M., in memory of Alfred E. André, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and Regent of the Bank of France.

Mr. André was the leader in the French Protestant Church and in all the philanthropic and benevolent agencies in France. He was the President of the French National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and gave $70,000 toward the erection of the Paris Young Men's Christian Association Building.

Among the prominent gentlemen expected to speak at the meeting are E. Bruwaört, Consul General of France; Morris K. Jesup, James Stokes, the Rev. F. F. Gaylord, the Rev. H. L. Grandlienard, and the Rev. R. Favre of Belgium.

Condition of the Wool Market.

Sales for the week in the leading wool markets of the country, as reported to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, aggregate 6,137,700 pounds domestic and 2,493,800 pounds foreign, a gross total of 5,631,500 pounds, as compared with 3,292,900 pounds domestic and 2,217,600 pounds foreign, a gross total of 5,510,500 pounds for the previous week.

YET FIGHTING FOR "BAT" SHEA

Attorneys for the Condemned Troy Murderer Still Express Hopes of Saving Their Client—Justice Mayham's Decision.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Messrs. Hitt & Norton, counsel for "Bat" Shea, think that there is some hope for their client yet. They have made an engagement with Gov. Morton for Monday morning, when they will attempt to obtain another respite beyond Tuesday, in order that an appeal may be made to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and from there to the Court of Appeals, if necessary, from the order of Justice Mayham refusing to grant a new trial.

There is much discussion here as to whether an appeal upon either side can be taken, and for this reason the bill was introduced in the Assembly to make this point of law clear and allow appeals for either side from orders granting or denying new trials. Mr. Norton said to-day:

I think that it will be possible to get an appeal from the order of Justice Mayham as soon as we consider his opinion and find out upon what grounds he based his refusal to grant a retrial. Lawyers will remember the case of the People against Hovey in 1888, in which an appeal from an order of a Supreme Court Justice refusing to grant a new trial was taken over to the Court of Appeals. This is a precedent and we may proceed upon it. We will leave no stone unturned to save Shea.

The belief has gained currency that Messrs. Hitt & Norton intend to appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of Justice Mayham. This action would seem to avail them nothing, for there is a precedent in the case of Dr. Robert W. Buchanan. The Court of Appeals in May, 1895, rendered a unanimous opinion, holding that no appeal could be taken from the decision of an inferior court to the Supreme Court of the United States. The opinion holds:

The jurisdiction over crimes, save in exceptional cases, is a State and not a Federal jurisdiction. The State constitutes appropriate tribunals for the trial of offenses and prescribes the procedure of investigation, trial, and punishment of crimes. A reprieve by the Governor to a day certain, granted in a capital case, authorizes the execution of sentence on the day on which the reprieve terminates, and it is not necessary that the prisoner should be brought before the court to have the time of execution fixed. The right to execute the sentence on that day inheres in the power to fix the day to which the reprieve shall extend.

An appeal direct to the United States Court is not authorized. Such an appeal, therefore, does not operate as a stay, and where the writ was applied for in case of one imprisoned under judgment of a State court, finding him guilty of murder and sentencing him to death, it furnishes no reason for delaying the execution of the sentence.

The opinion of Justice Mayham in refusing to grant the application of Bartholomew Shea's counsel for a new trial reached Albany to-day.

He says:

While there is much in this somewhat extraordinary case which might appeal to the Executive Department of the Government, which alone is clothed in cases of this character with the attribute of mercy, but with whose prerogative this court has no power or inclination to interfere, I find nothing in this record on which, as matter of law, this court can grant a new trial, and must, therefore, deny this motion.

The opinion is a lengthy one, and, after viewing the circumstances which led up to the present application and McGough's confession that he, and not Shea, killed Robert Ross, Justice Mayham says:

Whatever the determination of this motion may be, no newspaper, press, or body of citizens, however high or influential, need claim the credit of having influenced the result, be it for or against the prisoner; and, under the circumstances surrounding this motion, it may be added that it will be a sad day for this Commonwealth when the Governor or Judiciary yield to the ill-formed and ill-advised dictation of mass meetings or newspaper clamor.

Justice Mayham's decision treats at length of the McGough confession and finds, in effect, that it would have had no bearing on the verdict of the jury had it been presented at the trial of Shea.

MAY CLOSE "MURDERER'S ROW"

Question Before Street Opening Board—West Side Park Site Discussed.

The Board of Street Openings met in the Mayor's office yesterday and considered the advisability of closing up permanently the alley that runs between Sullivan and Thompson Streets, sometimes known as "Murderer's Row."

The alley has given much trouble to the police, and breaches of the peace there are frequent. A petition was presented to the board asking that the alley be closed.

Commissioner Collis said that he understood the alley was private property, and he did not see what could be done. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

The board decided to authorize the opening of One Hundred and Ninety-second Street from Jerome Avenue to King's Bridge Road, the cost of the opening to be assessed on the property benefited. It was also decided to extend Fifty-third Street from Eleventh Avenue to the Hudson River.

For the Small Parks Committee, Commissioner Collis reported that the committee had not yet selected a site for the west side park. He said that he did not think that the site suggested at Twentieth Street and Eleventh Avenue advisable because of the close proximity of the gashouse.

A letter was read from brokers representing the owners of the block bounded by Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets and Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues offering that location for $600,000. The block contains forty-one lots. Mr. Collis said that he had been offered the same property for $500,000. He said that it was assessed for $211,000 and was appraised at $400,000.

The matter was laid over until Feb. 18, when property owners will be heard.

OPPOSE A GREATER NEW-YORK

Col. E. W. Rogers and Others Call on the Mayor to Voice Their Views.

A delegation composed of Cyrus Clark, Col. William E. Rogers, A. R. Conkling, Jacob Rothschild, R. H. Townsend, Benjamin F. Romaine, Augustus A. Levey, and James B. De La Vergne, called on Mayor Strong yesterday to voice their views in opposition to the plan of a Greater New-York.

The delegation came from the Anti-Equalization of Taxation League. Col. Rogers said that the league concurred in the views expressed by Corporation Counsel Scott, but that he wished to call the Mayor's attention to an important fact that seemed hitherto to have escaped notice, namely, that the tax rate on Manhattan Island would be increased, while on Long Island it would be greatly reduced.

Brooklyn, he said, on an assessed valuation of 70 per cent., had a tax of $2.62 for 1895, while on a 50 per cent. assessment this city's rate was but $1.91 on the $100. The present bill would equalize the tax rate and increase this city's debt $6,000,000, while it would reduce Brooklyn's debt an equal sum.

Mr. Conkling said that, so far as the league was concerned, it had not been heard by the Senate committee at its recent hearing, because the league was not given sufficient time to prepare its case.

The Mayor said he would give all the people concerned a chance to talk when the bill reaches him, if it ever does.

Annual Dinner of the Harvard Club.

The annual dinner of the New-York Harvard Club will be held this year at Delmonico's, Feb. 21, the night before Washington's Birthday, at 6:30 o'clock. President Eliot of Harvard University; Roger Wolcott, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts; Joseph H. Choate, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, and Gordon K. Bell have all accepted invitations to speak at the dinner, while Thomas Thacher will speak for Yale, Hugh L. Cole for Princeton, and W. G. Lathrop for Columbia. In addition to these gentlemen, Secretary Olney and ex-Congressman Everett of Massachusetts have been invited to speak, and will endeavor to be present. The demand for seats is already very great, and it is anticipated that this will be the most largely attended dinner of the club for some years.

Gen. Doubleday's Monument.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A massive Quincy granite monument has been erected over the grave of the late Gen. Abner Doubleday, at Arlington, by his former comrades of the First Corps Association, Army of the Potomac. The column is similar to that which marks the grave of Gen. Phil Sheridan and is in every respect satisfactory.

SIR JOSEPH TRUTCH OFF

Sails for England Without Understanding Monroe Doctrine.

SORRY SEALS WERE EVER CREATED

Vancouver Island Defenses Not for a Menace to the United States—Nor Does He Name Russia.

Sir Joseph Trutch, a California forty-niner, and ex-Governor of British Columbia, says he leaves the United States without being able to learn the real scope and meaning of the Monroe doctrine. He has taken passage for Liverpool on the Cunarder Umbria, which sails to-day. The distinguished Britisher, who was knighted nearly twenty years ago for administrative services in the Pacific province before its entry into the Dominion Confederation, gained no inspiration from Secretary Olney's note or President Cleveland's famous message. On his way East, he was stricken by illness, and remained in Chicago a week; then he journeyed toward New-York by easy stages.

Stout, yet well built, despite his seventy years, Sir Joseph has lost none of his insular pride in British achievements during his long residence in America. He takes pleasure in announcing positive convictions on many subjects.

"Well, what does it mean, anyhow?" he brusquely demanded yesterday, in reply to a question respecting his idea of the Monroe doctrine, asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

In the next breath he added: "Rather ask me what it is getting to be. In Canada we are intensely interested. Our ignorance is painful as to the limits the American people put upon it. If you search history, you will find all the domestic interpretations are different.

"Of course, there will be no war," he continued, "over this Venezuelan business. It would not be Christianlike."

This was expressed with a knowing smile.

"I deeply regret that a seal was ever created," Sir Joseph continued. "That is only one man's sentiments. The only purpose they have ever served has been to endanger the good relations between Great Britain and the United States. In accordance with the terms of the Paris award, President Cleveland recommended Congress to indemnify Canadian sealers to the extent of $425,000 for losses incurred by the seizure of British sealing vessels in Bering Sea. But what has become of it? The Senate rejected the claim. Canadian feeling on this question is not generally aroused, although the people interested continue to enter clamorous protests against the treatment they have received.

"I see the American newspapers and members of the military class have become greatly excited over the construction of Imperial defenses on Vancouver Island. Let me reassure Americans on that score. The works are purely defensive and embrace submarine works and fortifications at Esquimault, the station of the North Pacific squadron. The landlocked harbor is a place of great strategical importance. It possesses a drydock, constructed at the joint expense of the Imperial and Dominion governments. Sappers and miners, under the direction of Imperial officers, are now engaged laying out the works. What they really are I cannot tell, because even if I wanted to visit them my wish would not be regarded. Victoria, the capital, is three miles distant, and across the Straits on the mainland lies Vancouver, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"These works," added Sir Joseph, with emphasis, "are not meant as a menace to the United States. They have been designed to prevent sudden raids by foreign cruisers. The guns there have been erected as a welcome to a certain nation—which I won't name—and which is constantly in a state of semi-hostility toward us."

Apropos to this is related a story about the unexpected arrival of a Russian fleet, stripped for action, in Esquimault Harbor during the Turko-Russian war in 1878. The Russian commander who was stationed on the Asiatic station believed England and Russia had gone to war. On reaching Esquimault, the appearance of his warships created great surprise on board the British fleet lying in the harbor. The British ships fired a salute, and the Russians responded after an awkward delay.

The Russian commander, it seems, was profuse in his expressions of regret.

"The Alaskan boundary dispute," added Sir Joseph, "is greatly misunderstood. The talk of British aggression is all bosh. The question is simply one of delimiting the boundary according to an existing treaty. Unfortunately, you have in this country a certain element which is always ready to vilify anything and everything British. I do not take it that these vaporings about English aggression are taken seriously by the real sober sentiment of the Republic. Right here I want it understood that Canadians are well satisfied with their relation toward the mother country. If annexation means absorption, it will never come about."

A business depression, according to Sir Joseph, has existed in British Columbia for the last three years. The same state of affairs prevails in Washington and Oregon. On the Pacific slope the people are mainly devoted to mining, lumbering, and fishing pursuits. The value of the salmon pack in British Columbia exceeds $3,000,000 annually. Agricultural development will be slow until irrigation becomes more general. During the past year there has been a great gold and silver mining boom in the Province. Americans have acquired nearly all the claims in the Kootanie district of British Columbia, and are pushing development work rapidly. The region is in closer proximity to the United States than to the settled portions of British Columbia. Nearly all the mining supplies and machinery are brought from the American side.

THE AMERICAN SAIBLING

Fifteen Thousand Eggs to be Planted in New-York State Waters.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Should nothing interfere with the plans for the coming season, it will be one of the greatest for the propagation of fish under State patronage and the experimenting with new species of any year for some time past, if not in the history of New-York's hatcheries.

"An agreement has been made with Col. Wentworth of the New-Hampshire Fish Commission, by which the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission of New-York will receive 15,000 eggs of the American saibling to be hatched and planted in State waters," said State Fish Culturist A. N. Cheney to-day.

"These fish are found only in Sunapee Lake and Dan Hole Pond, in New-Hampshire, and in Flood's Pond, in Maine. They were first discovered in Sunapee Lake and are as frequently called Sunapee trout as saibling. They closely resemble in coloring and structure the German saibling, and when first discovered, about 1882, they caused a heated controversy among scientists as to their identity. Dr. T. H. Bean of the United States Fish Commission pronounced them a new species and named them Salvelinus aureolus, or golden trout, although they are really a charr, as is our native brook trout. The American saibling is a beautiful fish, with small head and mouth, large fins, and most gorgeous coloring. During the Summer they are clad in lemon, blue, and green, but as the spawning season approaches they put on a livery of orange such as no other fish in our fresh waters wears.

"The saibling spawns in mid-lake in the Autumn. It is a fine game fish, and on the table is most delicious, being more delicate in flavor than any of our trout. These fish inhabit deep, cold lakes, and feed upon smelt, or, what is known in the Adirondack region as 'frostfish,' but they come to the surface in the Spring and take a fly, although they are generally taken on a rod with live smelt for bait."

To Foreclose a Big Mortgage.

A lis pendens to foreclose a mortgage for $7,500,000 was filed late yesterday afternoon in the Kings County Clerk's office.

The action is brought by the United States Trust Company as Trustees for the United States Cordage Company, against the United States Cordage Company and the receivers thereof.

BALD HEAD CLUB ON PARADE

Mr. Halstead Marshals His Smooth-pated Forces on the Floor of the Stock Exchange.

When Acting Chairman William McClure left the rostrum of the Stock Exchange yesterday morning to attend to duties in the bondroom, R. H. Halstead decided that it was a good time for a demonstration by the Bald Head Club, which he had enrolled on Thursday.

Messengers were sent in haste for the twenty-eight men whose names were on his list, and within a few minutes sixteen of them responded. Mr. Halstead arranged them in company file, placing William French in front as leader. Mr. French wears a brown wig, but he amiably removed it, displaying a glossy surface of scalp, embossed at the neck and over each ear with patches of hair about the size of half-dollar pieces.

In the front rank behind Mr. French were Mr. Halstead, Charles Peters, De Witt Clinton, and Stephen Marx. Another line had B. G. Talbert, H. G. S. Noble, M. Burr, Jr., and A. I. Ormsbee. William Frankenheimer, Samuel Campbell, Fellowes Davis, and George S. Lancon formed the third line. Richard L. Eels acted as orderly, and Albert A. Drake, the baldest man in the Exchange, brought up the rear.

A messenger, drafted into service as standard bearer, was placed in front of Mr. French. He carried a pole to which was nailed a cardboard sign, with big black letters printed on it:

THE NORTHERLAND BROS.:
No relation to the Sutherland Sisters:
Use Our Preparation:
BALDY & CO.

With this banner aloft, and waving Mr. French's wig, the club's accepted emblem, the messenger started the procession. It marched around the boardroom to the accompaniment of cheers from the brokers and handclapping and other manifestations of approval from the spectators' gallery. On the second round several of those in line received stock orders. They hurried off to execute them. By the time three rounds had been made the company was swallowed in the crowds at the Granger posts, but there was so much cheering and general merriment that Mr. French and the banner bearer kept right along, performed several fine evolutions in marching, and brought up finally in front of the rostrum. Mr. French then wheeled about with the air of a commander and saw for the first time that his following had deserted him. He seized his wig, clapped it in place, and joined the traders.

Henry Clews, who has been commonly thought entitled to a seat in the front row for some years, was one of those who did not join the procession, although summoned to do so. He returned word to Mr. Halstead that he had considered the matter over night, and had concluded that he was not eligible to membership in the club, on account of the fringe of hair that he wears just above the back of his neck. He thought there was too much of it.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE HELD FIRM

SEVENTY-TWO-MILE HURRICANE DID NOT MAKE IT SWAY.

Car Wheels Pressed Against the Rails on the Side from the Wind—Supt. Martin's Observations.

C. C. Martin, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Brooklyn Bridge, was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday what effect the hurricane of Thursday had on the structure. He said that it had absolutely no effect, and that the bridge was not deflected in any way by the force of the wind.

Superintendent Martin then gave an account of his experience on the bridge during the storm. He said:

"During the storm yesterday I crossed the bridge several times to make observations of the effect of the gale on the structure. Once was about 10 o'clock in the morning, when Forecaster Dunn reports the wind was blowing at the rate of seventy-two miles an hour.

"I went over once during the construction of the bridge, when but a portion of the floor system was in place, and practically no wind-bracing was in. Close observation showed a swaying of the structure in the middle of the span of about four inches, and at that time the wind was blowing at fifty-five miles per hour. Yesterday in crossing I knew that the wind was much higher than at that time, but I had no idea that it was blowing at the rate of seventy-two miles an hour.

"It was no possible to notice a tremor in the bridge itself, and the only effect noticeable on the cars was that they were constantly pressed against the rail on the side from the wind. It was interesting to notice the difference in the force of the wind as felt on the cars on the two tracks. As the wind was blowing down the river, the wind had only to pass through one truss of the bridge before it struck the cars on their way to New-York; but on their way to Brooklyn it passed through three trusses, and it was surprising to notice how the posts, cords, and diagonals, &c., of the trusses demoralized the wind, even at seventy-two miles an hour. Not only was the force of the wind broken by these members, but confusing eddies were formed, which assisted to break the force of the wind.

"The trains as they rounded the curve as they approached the Brooklyn station, running by gravity, were very perceptibly retarded by the wind.

"The service on the bridge was not much interfered with by the storm. Notwithstanding the wind and the rain, the trains ran with their accustomed regularity, and not a trip was missed. The travel in the morning was very heavy, and nobody walked across the bridge, but in the evening it was not as heavy as usual, as there were not so many people out of doors, owing to the storm, but we carried all who came without accident, and with as little discomfort as possible."

"Were you surprised that the gale had so little effect on the bridge?" asked the reporter.

"No, I was not at all surprised. It was one of the fears of Col. Roebling that the bridge would sway in a heavy gale, but I was satisfied, after observing its action in a gale, before the bridge was finished, that a hurricane would not affect it in any appreciable degree."

A bridge policeman, who was on duty on the bridge for several hours during the height of the storm, told the reporter that there was no perceptible swaying of the structure.

"The wind was blowing apparently with force enough to overturn trucks," said the policeman, "and made it dangerous for a man to move along in the exposed places without holding on to the railing, but there was no swaying on the structure itself that I could feel. The wind did not appear to affect the bridge at all. The bridge does not offer much resistance to the wind, owing to the great quantity of lattice work in the structure.

Unsuccessful Attempt at Murder.

SARATOGA, Feb. 7.—William J. Groat, a builder, made an unsuccessful attempt to murder Gilman Pritchard, one of the owners of the Star Spring, last night. Groat stole a revolver from a hardware store and surprised Pritchard in the spring office, where he announced his murderous intentions and drew the revolver. The men struggled for some time until employes in the spring came to Pritchard's assistance and overpowered Groat. Groat is in jail, charged with assault and attempt to kill. No cause for the assault is assigned.

Army Promotions by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following army nominations: First Lieuts. Charles Dodge, W. A. Mann, M. F. Waltz, to be Captains. Second Lieuts. J. T. Martin, W. R. Dashiell, E. A. Helmick, C. G. French, R. W. Rose, W. C. Bennett, to be First Lieutenants; Corp. A. V. Anderson to be Second Lieutenant; Second Lieut. R. G. Carter to be Captain by brevet.

SHORT IN MILK SUPPLY

Blocks on Railroads Cause Trouble for the Dealers.

ELEVEN HOURS' DELAY ON THE ERIE

Orange County Supply Late in Reaching the Terminal Because of the Storm, and Customers Suffered in Consequence.

The great storm of Thursday was responsible, among other things, for much tribulation on the part of the milk dealers in this city, owing to a short supply of milk caused by the damage to railroads. This was particularly the case among those dealers who depend on Orange County for their supply.

A great deal of this milk comes over the Erie Railroad, and is delivered at the depot at the foot of Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City. It comes over the eastern division of the road, and it was on this division that a break occurred which delayed the milk train eleven hours. The train which was due at Jersey City at 11:15 P. M. did not arrive until 10:15 A. M. yesterday.

The delay was due to a wash-out between Monroe and Turner's, about one mile west of the latter place. A small wooden bridge was also carried away between Arden and Oxford. These accidents delayed both freight and passenger traffic, and the block was not raised until early yesterday morning.

The milk dealers who receive their supply by way of the Erie Railroad sent their wagons as usual to the Pavonia Avenue depot to await the arrival of the train. Some of these wagons arrived as early as midnight, and they waited in vain all through the early morning hours. As the hours wore on the number of wagons increased, so that by daylight the depot was blocked by over 200 vehicles. The milkmen ought to have been well on their routes supplying customers by that time, but they had no alternative other than to wait with what patience they could muster for the delayed train.

While the drivers waited, the dealers, who had been informed of the delay, hurried about to find what milk they could. They did not meet with much success. Those dealers who had milk left over from the previous day's supply considered themselves lucky, and they dealt this reserve stock out to those of their customers whose needs were most urgent. There were many families obliged to drink their breakfast coffee without milk. How many were thus deprived may be estimated when it is stated that the milk train on the Erie Railroad usually brings twenty-six cars, each car containing from 200 to 250 cans of forty quarts each.

The train reached the station at 10:15 A. M., and there was no time lost in unloading the cans and starting off the wagons to this city across the ferries. Notwithstanding that a special force of men was employed in this work, it was 2 o'clock P. M. before the last wagon had left the depot.

There was also delay in moving the passenger trains on the Erie Railroad. Trains which ought to have arrived at 9 o'clock on Thursday night, did not reach Jersey City until 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Until the break in the road was repaired passengers were transferred above and below the point of mishap. By noon yesterday the main line had been repaired and trains had resumed running on schedule time. Travel was, however, still interrupted on the Newburg and Pine Island branches.

The milk trains on the New-Jersey Central and on the Susquehanna and Western Road were delayed, and naturally added to the scarcity of milk in this city during the early morning hours yesterday. The delays on these roads aggravated the situation, and it was late in the afternoon before the supply had reached its normal figure. There was no delay on the Delaware and Lackawanna Road, and dealers who get their supply over that route were not embarrassed.

MR. ROTHSCHILD WANTS TO BE HEARD

Complaint to the Mayor of the Testimony Affecting the Hotel Majestic.

Jacob Rothschild called with his counsel at the Mayor's office yesterday and held a conference on the subject of the recent testimony concerning the Hotel Majestic, given at the Building Department investigation by the Commissioners of Accounts.

Mr. Brush, Mr. Rothschild's counsel, showed to the Mayor evidence which he afterward said he believed was maliciously and wilfully perverted and misinterpreted.

Mr. Brush said that Commissioner Terry made it appear from the witnesses that the Hotel Majestic was unsafe, that the Board of Examiners of the Building Department had, in contravention of the law, changed the safety factor of the steel supports from six to four. Mr. Brush alleges that Mr. Terry put testimony on the records which he, as a lawyer, should have known was false and worthless, for, Mr. Brush says, Section 403 of the Consolidation act was amended in 1892, so that the safety factor was changed to four, instead of six.

Mr. Terry ought also to explain, Mr. Brush said, why it was that the Hotel Majestic was singled out for this attack when so many large buildings have been erected with the same safety factor.

Mr. Rothschild had in his possession affidavits from Contractor Bradley, showing that the walls of the Hotel Majestic were built on rock and not on marl. Albert and Frederick Zucker testified at the investigation that part of the foundations were on marl. Albert Zucker testified before the Commissioner that he had never been discharged by Mr. Rothschild, but that he left of his own accord. Mr. Brush showed Zucker's answer to the suit which Jacob Rothschild brought against him for damages, and in it Zucker admits that he left "at the suggestion" of Mr. Rothschild. Mr. Brush alleges that this constitutes perjury on Zucker's part, and he says he will prosecute him criminally.

Dispute over Charity Bequests.

Application was made to Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for judgment in the action commenced by Francis Lauzer, for a construction of the will of John Jacob Eschlimann, who died July 12, 1894, leaving an estate valued at $100,000.

Among the beneficiaries named is the German Home for the Aged, at East New-York. The Wartburg Home Society proved that it was situated in East New-York, and that it took care of the aged and infirm, while the other society was not situated in the Twenty-sixth Ward. The trouble is that the societies mentioned in the will were not mentioned by their full corporate names, and other societies now claim that they were meant. Justice Clement took the papers.

Application for License Rejected.

Col. George Moore Smith, Ludwig Sutro, Mrs. J. A. Crook, Mrs. M. E. Watterman, and other residents and property owners in the vicinity of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, appeared before the Excise Board yesterday to protest against the granting of a license to Joseph F. Hagan to open a saloon at 444 Lenox Avenue, on the ground that there was no necessity for a saloon there, and that it would decrease the value of property and make the neighborhood a less desirable one.

The board rejected the application.

More Ward Men Appointed.

Chief Conlin yesterday appointed four ward men to do detective duty in the East Sixty-seventh Street Precinct. The men appointed are Edward Keating of East Twenty-second Street, Charles F. Farley of Eldridge Street, Michael W. Collins of East Sixty-seventh Street, and Joseph Campbell of the same precinct. This is the second batch of ward men assigned by Chief Conlin, four others having been appointed last week.

EXAMINED FOR INSPECTORS

Police Captains Who Are Candidates for Promotion—Five Vacancies to be Filled—Questions Asked.

The examination of Captains who are candidates for promotion to Inspectorships was held at Police Headquarters yesterday. There were only five Captains in the examination. They were Capt. Moses W. Cortright, Acting Inspector; Capt. Nicholas Brooks, Acting Inspector; Capt. John McCullagh, Acting Inspector; Capt. Donald Grant of the Madison Street Station, and Capt. Anthony J. Allaire of the Steamboat Squad.

Capts. Pickett of the Tenderloin, Smith of East Twenty-second Street, and Thompson of City Hall, who had applied for promotion, retired from the race. As the three Captains named are veterans, their withdrawal caused some talk in police circles. They gave no reasons when they announced that they had retired from the race. The belief is that two of the Captains were given to understand they had no chance of being promoted.

Of the five Captains who were in the examination, only the three Acting Inspectors were regularly cited by the board. Capts. Grant and Allaire went into the examination under the order of the board that any Captain could compete if he wished. Acting Inspector Cortright and Capts. Grant and Allaire are veterans. Acting Inspectors Brooks and McCullagh are not. Under the law veterans are entitled to the preference in cases of promotion. There are five Inspectors to be appointed, with a salary of $3,500 a year each. A Deputy Chief will be selected from among the Inspectors, and this will create an additional vacancy of Inspector.

The following are the questions asked the Captains, respecting rules and regulations:

1. Define generally the duties of a Captain of police.
2. What are the duties and responsibilities of an Inspector of police for the good order and enforcement of law in his district?
3. Describe fully the duties of an Inspector with regard to complaint against officers made by citizens.
4. What are the existing orders in regard to salutes?
5. What do the rules and regulations prescribe in regard to the conduct and deportment of all members of the force?
6. What are the duties of the police when an arrest is made of a driver or a person in charge of the United States mail?
7. What are prescribed in regard to processions and parades?
8. What are the duties of the police in regard to lost children?
9. Give the regulations in regard to holding masked balls.
10. Describe briefly the functions and duties of the property clerk.

The questions respecting the laws of the State of New-York were:

1. Describe briefly the organization of the Court of Special Sessions and the Court of General Sessions.
2. Under what circumstances may an officer use force in making an arrest?
3. Define principal and accessory.
4. What constitutes the crime of receiving stolen property?
5. Define extortion and bribery of an executive officer.

The questions in respect to ordinances were:

1. What do the city ordinances prescribe with regard to taking water from hydrants?
2. What books and records must be kept by pawnbrokers, and what do the ordinances prescribe in regard thereto?
3. What is the ordinance relative to dirt and garbage cartage?
4. What are the duties of the police when application is made for free medical attendance?
5. What are the ordinances in regard to the placing of placards, &c., on lamp-posts?

On military tactics these were the questions asked:

1. Describe the organization of a battalion, and of a regiment.
2. Describe the organization of a brigade.
3. In what formation or order would you organize 500 patrolmen for parade duty?
4. How would you assign Roundsmen and Sergeants and Captains of police as officers in the last-named formation?
5. What disposition of 300 policemen would you make in order to best protect the Broadway cable railroad from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street in case of a riot or strike?

There was some talk that the Commissioners would not appoint more than three Inspectors for the present. It is understood that the lucky men will be the Acting Inspectors, Cortright, Brooks, and McCullagh, to whom have been given a high percentage for record and meritorious service.

There was also some talk at Headquarters that the Commissioners were considering Capt. Cross of the Leonard Street Station as a candidate for Inspector or Deputy Chief. There has been opposition to Capt. Cross because of the charges made against him nearly two years ago, which he was dismissed from the department. He was accused of levying blackmail on keepers of disorderly houses in the Eleventh Precinct, but the courts reinstated him and the Judges severely criticised the Police Commissioners for believing the testimony of the women who were witnesses against him.

TO REMOVE OLD STREET LAMPS

Gen. Collis to Take Out Those Where Electricity Is Used.

Among the reforms Public Works Commissioner Collis is about to introduce is that of the removal of all the old lampposts, now standing in streets where electricity is used.

These lampposts have been permitted to remain in position in case there should be any accident to the electric service.

Mr. Collis says that, as the experimental point in arc lighting is passed, he sees no further use for the unsightly lamps. He intends, however, to leave all the corner lampposts as they now stand, and he will soon place new signs on them bearing the names of the intersecting streets.

Another change is to be directed against railroad companies that have hitherto erected temporary sheds for horses on the public streets. It is the custom of some of the horse car lines during the Summer to erect canvas-covered structures under which they keep relay teams of horses. Commissioner Collis has sent letters to all the companies, that henceforth this will not be allowed.

BRILLIANT DANCE AT NEWPORT

The Winter Colony of Cottagers Had a Pleasant Time Last Night.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 7.—The Winter colony of cottagers had a brilliant subscription dance to-night in Newton Hall. The gathering was a large one and included many army and navy officers and their families. William R. Hunter led the cotillion with Mrs. Hugh K. Norman, who gave the favors, which were dainty bits of Japanese bric-a-brac and novelties.

Mrs. George H. Norman, Mrs. Hugh K. Norman and Mrs. E. St.J. Greble received.

F. I. Sage & Son's Store Closed.

The store of F. I. Sage & Son, produce commission merchants at 183 Reade Street, has been closed for two days past. This has caused considerable comment in the trade, and many inquiries from creditors of the firm have been made. There is some stock in the place, consisting of potatoes, onions, &c.

It was said at the Sheriff's office yesterday that no attachment or execution had been received against the firm, and that the place had not been closed by the Sheriff.

In the trade it was said that several of the firm's notes had gone to protest in the past few days. The firm did considerable business in fruits and produce consigned to it from persons in New-York State, Connecticut, and the South.

Mecklen Bros., bankers, at 287 Greenwich Street, said that six or seven notes of the firm, aggregating $1,500, have gone to protest there, and that the firm has overdrawn its account about $12.

Transparencies Not in Favor.

Mayor Strong has lately received so many resolutions from the Board of Aldermen permitting the placing of transparencies on street lamps for advertising purposes that he has decided that he will not sign any more such resolutions.

The Mayor feels that the increase of these requests will eventually lead to peculiar complications, for, if the churches and clubs are allowed to place advertising signs on the lamps telling when and where their bazaars are to be held, it is argued that merchants have as much right to claim the same privilege.

MAY PROVE IT VALUABLE

Effects of the Roentgen Discovery Not Yet Understood.

MAY REVEAL THE DEFECTS IN METALS

Ordnance Officers of the War and Navy Departments Now Ignorant of any Practical Benefit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Roentgen discovery is likely to engage the attention of the ordnance experts of the Government, since our Consul General at Berlin has made the suggestion that

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE NEW EDITION OF POE.

THE WORKS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE. Newly Collected and Edited, with a Memoir, Critical Introductions, and Notes, by Edmund Clarence Stedman and George Edward Woodberry. The illustrations by Albert Edward Sterner. In ten volumes. Vols. VI., VII., and VIII., Literary Criticism. Vol. IX., Eureka and Miscellanies. Vol. X., Poems. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

In these five volumes the best edition of Poe is completed. The editors have not aimed to enlarge the collection of Poe's writings for posterity, but rather to diminish it, by the rejection of a few trifles here and there, though, as a general thing, they have included everything that was in Griswold's edition. But the chief value of this new edition lies in the accuracy of the text, which has been thoroughly gone over and compared with Poe's own corrected notes, and in the critical summaries of his achievements which are clear and comprehensive and entirely free from bias.

No fewer than three of these volumes are devoted to selections from the vast body of Poe's writings as a literary reviewer. The critic who ranked Fouqué above Molière, and declared his preference for Dickens over Fielding, associating the latter with Marryat, would scarcely command a large measure of respect in this day. Yet the merest glance over this collection of his hastily-prepared essays and notes will convince the reader that their preservation was wise. Many of Poe's longer reviews are so lucid and sprightly that one reads them with the interest awakened by an article in a favorite journal upon a living topic, while all of them are of value, historically speaking.

The "Chapter on Autography," for instance, is of no other interest than historical, but as it presents to us a contemporary opinion of a large group of American writers in that era, according to their contemporary fame, it deserves well its place. Poe's written opinions of Bryant, Longfellow, Lowell, Cooper, and Hawthorne, are of greater value. That one does not accept now these judgments as final is a matter of course, but in each case they are full of genuine sympathy and contain a fair amount of prescience.

A day's browse in these volumes would, we fancy, freshen the interest of many a jaded reviewer of this hour in his work. In some respects Poe was of an age and manner before his own, but in others he was far ahead of his period. It is curious to find him calmly and accurately measuring the value of the great Macaulay's eloquent utterances years before Matthew Arnold shook the foundation of that idol's pedestal. Poe's genius for analysis, which shines so conspicuously, in some of his marvelous tales fitted him well for one portion of the reviewer's task. Few present day readers would care to accept his opinion of the merit of "Barnaby Rudge," which he reviewed fresh from the presses, but his clear and minute analysis of that work, in which he pointed out innumerable details of its construction, and faults due to the manner of its publication in monthly parts, is as interesting now as ever it was.

There is an exceedingly fresh paper, too, on the American drama, which is a review of N. P. Willis's "Tortesa" and Longfellow's "Spanish Student," in which Poe is quite as "advanced" in his view of the stage and its mission, and much more logical, than most of the brood of modern English theatrical critics. In a day when Sheridan Knowles was a name to conjure with Poe was not afraid to style his plays "the most preposterous series of imitations of the Elizabethan drama by which ever mankind were insulted and beguiled." American dramatists he strongly urged to forget old models and to consider for themselves the capabilities of the drama and to be controlled only by nature in writing.

Mr. Stedman prefixes these collections of Poe's criticisms, with an informing essay on that side of the author's literary character. Vol. IX. contains the extraordinary "prose poem," called "Eureka," in which the vivid imagination, the intense enthusiasm, and the rich vocabulary of Poe are exhibited, as well as his ignorance of the higher developments of science, his unbounded egotism and his habit of posing. "Eureka" is scarcely worth dwelling upon seriously in these days. From its absurd dedication to von Humboldt to its perfervid climax, it is all extremely ludicrous. There is no doubt that its principal idea, if idea it can be called, that all things in nature are parts of the Creator, was derived by its author directly from some account of Brahminism. There is, in place of a critical introduction to this work, an account of its composition in the "notes," together with a criticism of it, the more technical portions of which were furnished by Prof. Irving Stringham of the University of California. The same volume contains the "Chapter on Autography," the paper on the automaton chess player, and various other fugitive pieces.

Poe's poems are all in this volume and occupy barely one-half of its three hundred-odd pages. The text is that of the Lorimer Graham copy of the edition of 1845 revised by marginal corrections in Poe's hand. Poems not included in the edition of 1845 are generally taken from the text of Griswold. The notes contain a complet variorum text of all the poems with contemporary notices of Poe, by Griswold, Willis, and Lowell, a bibliography and general index as well as an interesting article on the portraits of Poe, reproduced in this edition. These include the portrait engraved by Sartain, six likenesses of Poe from daguerreotypes, and various others, as well as portraits of Poe's mother and wife.

Mr. Stedman's introduction points out that small as the body of Poe's verse is "relative to that of his prose, and in comparison with the amount of verse written by any other American poet of his rank and time," he is nevertheless remembered by the common mind as a poet. The tales may contain the fullest expression of his genius. He thought so, and so think his editors, but the author of "The Raven" and "The Bells" and "Annabel Lee" is known to all mankind, while the author of "The Fall of the House of Usher" and its other grim companions is admired only by persons who make some study of literature.

In reviewing the first few volumes of Messrs. Stedman and Woodberry's superb new edition of Poe, due praise was given to its artistic and typographical excellence. The promise of its beginning has been kept faithfully, and it is likely now that all has been done for Poe that can be done by biographers and literary executors. His works are before the world in their final form.

CAVALRY IN OUR TIMES

CAVALRY IN THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN. By Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C. 16mo. With Plans and Illustrations. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

Gen. Wood is not one of those who think that the cavalry has seen its best days, and that because of the great improvements that have been made in what are called the "cowardly" weapons, shock tactics no longer are to be considered in laying plans for battles and in the study of the arts of war. The theory of those whose opinion Gen. Wood opposes is that long before a body of cavalry could reach the enemy upon which it would hurl itself, its potentiality would be reduced to insignificance.

It is held that a body of infantry, armed with modern appliances, should be able practically to annihilate a cavalry force sent to attack it. Armed with rifles which when fired horizontally on level ground propel bullets through the air for 500 yards in dead-straight lines, it is argued that the infantry is perfectly safe from cavalry onslaughts, inasmuch as it may begin slaughter of the mounted men while they still are a quarter of a mile away and keep it up by rapid firing until the oncoming force shall be broken to pieces. All the while the infantry, according to this theory, will remain intact, so that when the fragments of the cavalry shall come up to it, it easily will hold its own against them.

Gen. Wood says that theoretically all these deductions are defensible, but practically they are wrong. He adopts the Continental view, the operation of which may be seen in recent large increases of the cavalry forces in countries which a short time ago were inclined to believe that the days of the horse soldiers were over. All the great Continental powers, we are told, are adding mounted troops to their armies and are training them with the greatest care. "Although Russia, three years ago, to the astonishment of military students, decided to turn great numbers of its cavalry into mounted infantry, it appears that this decision has already been abandoned."

Gen. Wood says that his main reasons for believing in the Continental views, rather than in those of some of his English friends, are these:

First—Because the conditions under which rifle practice is executed in peace and war differ so materially as to furnish but unreliable data on which to base deductions of any value. On the rifle ranges, soldiers practice with every advantage which health, good living, fair weather, and light equipment can give. They never fire when fatigued, since commanding officers object to their men being marched more than four miles to a range. And they never shoot in unfavorable weather, for fear of losing the monetary prizes which are granted for proficiency in these exercises. Nevertheless, on service, infantry may often be called on to withstand cavalry when exhausted by long marches and want of food and while incumbered by equipment which must militate against good shooting.

Second—Though weapons are improved yearly, the human heart remains the same. Discipline enhances its military value, but then thorough discipline cannot be acquired in a few months, and with the immense growth of armies the time the infantry soldier is kept under training has been so reduced that it is possible this or the coming generation may see a repetition of glorious cavalry achievements such as astonished the world eighty years ago.

There is force in this reasoning. Those wonderful rifles are no better than the old-fashioned kind if they are not used properly. There is a great difference between the conditions that the soldier meets in the field and those that surround him on the rifle range. The bullet that goes straight at the bull's-eye when shot from the rifle of the soldier contending for a prize very likely would fly harmless through the air if the soldier was one of a body of men in immediate danger of being overrun by a cavalry force. Thoroughly disciplined infantry, as a matter of course, would show to better advantage than raw recruits or bodies which had been in training comparatively short periods. But in the very nature of the case it is impossible, as Gen. Wood points out, to give any considerable portion of the infantry of a country that must take the field in the case of war such training as is desirable in bodies which can resist shock tactics only by behaving in the face of danger as though there was no such thing as fear in the world.

It is chiefly for the purpose of showing the possible uses of cavalry that Gen. Wood has written his work about the Waterloo campaign. He endeavors to show when and in what conditions cavalry attacks succeeded, and in cases of failure, to point out the causes, in order that his readers may draw some deductions that shall bear on the mooted question whether it is worth while for a country to spend money in the creation of strong bodies of mounted troops. Military critics will disagree in their judgments as to the strength of the argument Gen. Wood makes in favor of his proposition, that the cavalry is quite as valuable and necessary as ever it was; those who believe in the cavalry will regard the argument as strong and convincing, while those who hold the other view will find in Gen. Wood's story a good deal which, they will insist, strongly supports their own opinions.

In one case we have a body of infantry standing like a wall against a cavalry force. There is nothing absolute that may be offered in explanation of the failure of the horsemen to stampede the foot soldiers. It comes down to a question of the merits of theories when we undertake to discover why the infantry did not turn its back to the cavalry, nor allow itself to be trampled over and cut to pieces. It is the same thing, if we consider an instance of the other sort. If the cavalryman set up that in the case of the failure to stampede the infantry, there were sufficient causes for the failure in the misjudgment of commanders, the equipment of the attacking force, and the position of the body that was attacked; so on the other hand, the infantry man will find excuses for the party he champions, in its exhausted condition, its great inferiority in numbers and imbecility of its official head.

But while Gen. Wood does not settle everything, he certainly throws light upon an interesting question, and the judgment of the unprejudiced reader will be that he gives substantial support to the estimate he puts on the value of the mounted soldier in the field.

RUSSIAN SKETCHES BY DE VOGUE

RUSSIAN PORTRAITS. By Vte. E. Melchior de Vogue of the French Academy. Translated by Elizabeth L. Cary. 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

M. E. Melchior de Vogüe, who was Secretary of the French Embassy at St. Petersburg, studied Russia, and so gained "that intimate knowledge of the Russian people which is manifested in his later writings." It is in his Winter stories that he presents not alone Russian peasant types, but gives glimpses of a higher life. These most artistic productions Miss Elizabeth L. Cary has translated, under the title of "Russian Portraits."

The character of Michaël Dmitrich, the Russian country gentleman, has its peculiarities. There may be exceptional analogies to be found in America or England, but rarely, if M. de Vogüe is to be believed, are there such people outside of Russia. Michaël, who has been brilliantly educated, and who has been in military service, suddenly falls into "that numbness that often seizes the Russian toward middle life." M. de Vogüe calls it "a fatal torpor, composed half of idleness and half of philosophic Nihilism." Michaël, though possessing a well-stocked mind, is entirely wanting in energy—he is "incapable of acting and deciding." He is conscious of his deficiencies, and rather admires his own lethargy, and explains how it is a matter of race—a Russian idiosyncrasy. What can you expect of us? he asks. Russia is made up of "all the restless people that God has stirred up since the time of Babel, between the Arctic and the Pacific, between the Caucasus and the Altai." "Ours is the most melancholic of countries," adds Melchoir; "a remnant of chaos forgotten by God." Something that has "long drifted like a great waif between Europe and Asia." Apparently these people, reduced to a minimum of ideas, are dull, heavy, stupid, but "let a sentiment, a flash of anger, an unexpected blow awaken them, and you will see surging out of this nothingness heroes, madmen, to fill an epic."

The four stories are "Uncle Fédia," "Petrouchka, the Fifer," "Varvara Afanastievna," and "Days of Serfdom." "Uncle Fédia" shows a man, who, to save an innocent woman from punishment, declares that he has committed the crime of which the woman is accused. Long afterward it is found that Fédia is guiltless. It is a story of self-devotion and sacrifice.

In "Varvara Afanastievna" we have a peasant girl who studied medicine and surgery and went to Plevna as nurse. The horrors of the war made her lose her reason, and she committed suicide. All Russian stories have their sad side. There seems to be more melancholy than joy among these peasant folk. For good or for evil, what the Russian may do for the future in Europe is the hidden secret. Beneficent may be his sway in the land east of him. To the west his progress would be a misfortune for humanity.

These translations are remarkably well done. Russian traits of character as described by M. de Vogüe are made to have in English the charm which the French Academician originally gave them.

MOVEMENT IN PHOTOGRAPHY

MOVEMENT. By E. J. Marey. Translated by Eno Pritchard. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

With our own Muybridge M. Marey unites his name, and the two are to be considered the pioneers, in a special branch of work, to be known as chronophotography. By chronophotography is meant the graphic representation of anything, by means of the photograph, where a record of the duration of time is rigidly preserved. The process which registers the time and the sequence of events is the subject which attract M. Marey's particular attention. It is not then alone a study of photography with the most sensitive of films but, a subject requiring that fractions of a second must be recorded. M. Marey explains all the machinery used, some of the apparatus being fairly complicated. Very curious is the chronographic record of the foot in walking. The measure of time when the foot touches the ground and is lifted is set down. At the same time the exact character of the track left is ascertainable. How a horse puts down his feet is worked up by a peculiar apparatus. To each of the horse's legs is attached a rubber tubing, held by the man who rides. As the horse brings his foot down there is an air pressure exerted in each tube, which is instantly recorded by means of a needle, working on a roll of paper held in an instrument in the hand of the rider. The record of the work of the fingers on a piano can also be recorded, with the duration of the notes.

The photography of movement is carried to its full extent by M. Marey. One remarkable experiment was to clothe a running man in black, making bright points or stripes on his arms and head and his legs and feet, so as to get only these lines on the photographic picture.

Certain methods of obtaining an acquaintance with the wing motion of a bird were ingenious. A black crow was taken, and a small piece of white paper was fixed to the extremity of one of the longest wing feathers, and thus the work of that particular feather was obtained. The locomotion of quadrupeds, of fish in water, the flight of birds, that of insects, and of bees and flies, were all studied by M. Marey. Some of the comparative examinations made by M. Marey when examining the old bas-reliefs of the Egyptians and Greeks and Romans showed that, as far as the horse was concerned, their artists followed nature closely. There are no mistakes made by the man who carved the horses on the Parthenon frieze. Albert Dürer, too, was no bungler. As to the Japanese and their flying storks, those artists must have been, without the photograph, although closest students of nature. M. Marey describes that innocent weapon, the photographic gun, which the observer snaps at a gull, and in the fraction of a second gets a half-dozen or more pictures of the bird in full flight.

LITERARY NOTES.

—John T. Morse, Jr., in preparing "The Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes" has had the concurrence and help of Dr. Holmes's family. The work comprises two volumes, and is said to be "peculiarly rich in letters that are as attractive and characteristic as anything he ever wrote."

—Mr. H. C. Merwin, who wrote some striking papers for The Atlantic on Tammany Hall, has undertaken to prepare for that magazine a series on "Race Characteristics in American Life." The first of the series will deal with the Irish, and will be printed in the March number. John Fiske's paper in this number, dealing with Colonial Virginia, will be entitled "A Seminary of Sedition."

—The Scribners announce that they have in preparation a volume entitled "The Jewish Scriptures: The Story of Their Origin and History in the Light of the Latest Criticisms," by Amos K. Fiske, the author of "Beyond the Bourne" and "Midnight Talks at the Club." The work is described as "a popular account of the books of the Old Testament considered as history and as literature." The standpoint of the writer is radical and in accord with what has been called the "higher criticism."

—Conan Doyle's new work, "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard," gives accounts of eight adventures in Napoleonic times. The Messrs. Appleton will issue the work, with many illustrations.

—The volume on Bayard Taylor in The American Men of Letters Series will be issued in the Spring. It has been written by Albert H. Smyth. In the American Statesmen Series a volume on William H. Seward will be issued about the same time. The author is Thornton K. Lothrop.

—Nearly 100 volumes from the library of the late Robert C. Winthrop have been presented to the library of the General Theological Seminary of Boston by Robert C. Winthrop, Jr.

—Garden and Forest for 1895 has been issued in a handsome volume, which everybody who has a special interest in its subject will be glad to possess. Not only is there a great deal of valuable information in the paper about subjects important to planters and to makers of "places" big and little, but there is also unfailingly competent and instructed counsel about the care of forests, which are really the property of the public, and of parks, which are so also in name. To the destruction of the one and the spoliation of the other the paper has always offered resolute and intelligent resistance, and has thus done most valuable public service. It is this service, no doubt, as well as his special fitness for the place in other respects, that has induced the appointment of its managing editor, Mr. Stiles, to be a Park Commissioner.

—Enrico Thovez, an Italian critic, has discovered that paragraphs of Gabriel d'Annunzio's novels, which are highly praised by French critics, are plagiarisms from Joséphin Péladan's works.

—The young poets of Paris elect as Paul Verlaine's successor in their invisible academy François Coppée, or Sully Prudhomme, when the electors are Parnassiens; Henry de Regnier, or Vielé-Griffin, or Adolphe Retté, when the electors are Symbolists; Stéphane Mallarmé, when they are advanced Symbolists; Arsène Houssaye when they are reactionary, and Frédéric Mistral, when they are ardent admirers of provençal lines.

—Germain Babst has written a history in two volumes of the life of Marshal Canrobert, and of the events in which he took a part.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

FOR PLAIN WOMEN ONLY. By George Fleming. 16mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. $1.25.

MARIPOSILLA. A Novel. By Mrs. Charles Stewart Daggett. 12mo. New-York: Rand, McNally & Co.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES, and the Mystery of Edwin Drood. By Charles Dickens. Illustrated. With Introduction, &c., by Charles Dickens the Younger. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

THE LOST STRADIVARIUS. By J. Meade Falkner. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

MARY MAGDALEN. A Chronicle. By Edgar Saltus. 12mo. New-York: United States Book Company.

THE EFFECTS OF THE GOLD STANDARD; or, Bimetallists' Catechism. By W. H. Smith, Ph. D. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE ALMANAC, 1896. (Second Edition.) 8vo. Brooklyn Eagle Office. 25 cents.

CRIMINAL SOCIOLOGY. By Enrico Ferri. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

A MANUAL OF PHYSICS. Being an Introduction to the Study of Physical Science. By William Peddie. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

LE CHANT DU CYGNE. Par Georges Ohnet. Edited by Arthur H. Solial. 18mo. New-York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO. By William Hickling Prescott. With biography, &c. 18mo. New-York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

LEGENDS OF GERMAN HEROES OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By Prof. Johannes Schrammen. With notes, &c., by A. R. Lechner. 18mo. New-York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

WRANGLE OVER A BABY'S DEATH

SENEY HOSPITAL DOCTORS WOULD NOT ADMIT FRANKIE MILLMORE.

His Father Had to Take Him Out in the Storm, and He Died in a Police Station Because of a Rule.

Four Brooklyn physicians are wrangling over the cause of death of two-year-old Frankie Millmore, who died in his father's arms in the Bergen Street Police Station during the storm Thursday night after he was refused admittance to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Sixth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Dr. Florence Leigh Jones of 376 Putnam Avenue, who had been attending the boy for some time, says that death was due to bronchial pneumonia; House Surgeon S. L. Taylor and House Physician Charles H. Goodrich of the hospital agree in attributing the death of the boy to diphtheria, while Health Officer Sturgis, who saw the child in the station house shortly after he died, is not positive as to which diagnosis is the correct one. To set all doubts at rest upon the matter, Dr. Sturgis took a culture from the child's throat and sent it to the Hoagland Laboratory, at Pacific and Henry Streets, where it will be subjected to a microscopical examination.

The child was the son of Michael Millmore, an honest and hardworking laborer, who lives in the basement of a two-story frame shanty at 62 Tallman Street. He has eight other children, three of whom are ill with the measles, and to make his case still more pathetic and unfortunate, he has been idle for some time and cannot find anything to do.

The story of his boy's death and how the little fellow was turned from the hospital was told between sobs to a reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday by Millmore himself.

"Little Frankie," he said, "was just convalescing from an attack of measles when Dr. Florence Leigh Jones, our family physician, said he had contracted pneumonia, and advised me to take him to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, also known as the Seney Hospital.

"Although it was raining hard, I wrapped the little fellow up in a shawl and took him to the hospital on a trolley car. When I reached there, the doctors made an examination, and said he had diphtheria, and could not be admitted, as the rules forbade the taking of any patient suffering from contagious disease. The physicians might be mistaken in their conclusions, because the boy's mouth contained a little of the eggnogg and whisky which I gave him just before leaving the house; besides, he was not very sick at the time, as he continued to play with my vest buttons while riding on the trolley car.

"Before dismissing me from the hospital, however, one of the men in control there advised me to take the child to the Kings County Hospital, where, they told me, contagious diseases were treated. They mentioned three lines of cars which I would have to take in order to get there. I asked them to send for an ambulance, as it was storming terribly, but I could not get one, and finally had to march with the boy out into the streets again.

"A new and altogether unexpected difficulty now presented itself. Car after car passed by, but all of them were so crowded with passengers that I could not find place even on the steps of the rear platform. Fearful that the little fellow would die from exposure, I finally made my way to Capt. Eason's police station and told him my story. The police at once telephoned for a physician, but, alas! before one arrived my poor little boy breathed his last.

"'Now, may I ask in all fairness, why did not the hospital authorities send for an ambulance to take the baby to the Kings County Hospital? Were their buildings so crowded that they could not find room even in an isolated building for myself and the boy until the storm blew over? This thing is liable to happen any day to a poor man circumstanced as I am, and the public and our authorities should see to it that in a city which boasts of such charities as Brooklyn does a similar instance of neglect on the part of somebody will be impossible."

The body of Frankie is at the Morgue. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral. Much sympathy is felt for the boy's father in the neighborhood of his home. Capt. Eason felt keenly over the matter yesterday. When the reporter called at the station the Captain was filling the rôle of drillmaster.

"The hospital authorities," he said, "gave me little or no information regarding the matter when I began my investigation into the case. After the boy was brought here we lost no time in sending for medical aid and for an ambulance. Health Officer Sturgis responded, but he was too late. It is a sad case, no matter in what light it is viewed."

James M. Buckley, D. D., is President of the hospital, which also boasts of the following managers: Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, George G. Reynolds, John B. Slayback, Joseph S. Stout, Anderson Fowler, Alexander Ross Matheson, and Bishop J. F. Hurst. The Rev. J. S. Breckinridge, Superintendent of the hospital, told the reporter that the hospital authorities were blameless in the matter.

"We take no patients here who are suffering from contagious diseases," he said, "although we take care of any such cases that may occur within the institution. We were asked Thursday afternoon by Dr. Jones if he would receive a case of pneumonia. Dr. Jones said the Millmore child had contracted that disease while recovering from the measles. When the patient was brought to the hospital, Drs. Goodrich and Taylor both declared that it had diphtheria.

"We then telephoned to the Kings County Hospital and made arrangements for the reception of the child. It is only twenty minutes' ride from here, but instead of taking the child there right away Millmore brought it to the police station. Anyhow, the doctors here stated that it could not live over night. Dr. Jones possibly forgot to look in the boy's mouth when she pronounced him suffering from pneumonia."

Superintendent Breckinridge vigorously denied that the hospital authorities refused to give Capt. Eason any information.

"Capt. Eason telephoned here in regard to the case during my absence," he said, "and he got no information, because there was no one near the telephone at the time capable of enlightening him on the subject."

Repeated calls at the handsome brownstone residence of Dr. Jones failed to find her at home. "She is scarcely ever at home," was the answer given to the reporter by the servant who opened the door last evening. Dr. Jones is described by her neighbors as "a middle-aged woman and a great talker," but beyond this characterization they professed to know very little about her.

The report of the physicians in charge of the Hoagland laboratory regarding the analysis of the culture will be made public this morning. If it is found that Frankie died of pneumonia, his father stated, the body will be taken from the Morgue to his late residence and buried from there; otherwise the funeral will take place from the Morgue.

Day Star Industrial Home in Need.

Mrs. E. G. Draper, who, under the name of "Sister Charlotte," was the founder and is still the head of the Day Star Industrial Home for Homeless and Friendless Women at 213 West Twenty-fourth Street, has issued an urgent appeal for clothes for the unfortunae persons under her care. The home is now without means of supplying those who come there, in most cases almost destitute, and it is asked that those who have cast-off clothing of any description will send it to the home.

WHY SHE WANTS TO VOTE

A Woman Who Believes Men Want to Wear Pretty Clothes.

PROOF—SO MANY JOIN SOCIETIES

But if by Legislation a Special Dress for Special Occasions Were Decreed, All Might Be Satisfied.

"Alison, I want to vote."

"Mayson! Well—I—never!"

"Yes, I do, and I have for at least a week."

"You poor dear! You've been going out too much lately. I knew you couldn't stand it morning, noon, and night. You will have to give up morning musicales and breakfasts. Your nerves are all unstrung."

"You need not be sarcastic. It's not a bit becoming to your style, and I really mean every word I say. Now, answer me; have you noticed lately that I give every man I come across—well, you know what I mean—every man I know—every one who comes to the house—a flower for his buttonhole? Well, that's the reason."

"I can't say that your remarks are exactly logical, but if you mean that you want to vote because you have been presenting to all your friends boutonnières, which have presumably been accepted with gratitude, I really fail to understand your line of reasoning.

"I had noticed your predilection for floral decorations, but really, you must not expect me to think anything but that for the staid mamma of two such charming infants as little Tom and Marjorie you were becoming very frivolous."

"Alice!"

"I did hear old Judge Brown say that Tom Smith's wife was the sweetest little woman he knew, and—"

"Alice!"

"And whatever do you, of all women, want to vote for, and what would all the nice old gentlemen who think you are a model young matron say, and all the equally nice young gentlemen who think you would make such a dear little sister, and then there's Tom himself, how could you ever desert him, and—"

"Alice, you don't understand at all. It is all for their sakes that I want to vote. I think they are very badly treated. Alice, how would you feel if you had to wear a black gown every time you dress up, and be just laughed at if you wore even a single diamond, and to be certainly sure yourself that it was horribly bad form. Really, now, wouldn't you feel that life was not half worth living?—not to have one lit-tle bit of lace, and not a sin-gle, sol-itary ribbon.

"Now, that is what men have to do all the time. I am positively certain they would be a great deal happier if they only had pretty clothes to wear. What is that they say? Oh, yes; the aesthetic side of their natures needs cultivation. And the way they do get bright colors for themselves—poor, ignorant dears!—is pitiable."

"And you mean to say that's the reason you have been giving every man you know a big red carnation, or a great pink rosebud?"

"Well, you see—well—well, I'll tell you all about it:

"It was when I was getting ready for that fancy-dress party, and I wanted some gold lace, and any number of other things that you can't get at the regular shops, so I went to a big place where they sell all sorts of things for military men and society men, and, really, it was the most gorgeous place in town.

"The windows would make the windows where women's ball gowns are exhibited pale away into insignificance. I couldn't begin to tell you what there was in them; but colors!—there was everything.

"There were dark-blue helmets, with gold—and those really are lovely—beautiful gold lace, all set with imitation gems—that was pretty; but to dream of a man wearing it! Then there were cards of the same gems in all colors, ready to be made up; banners, and patriotic colors, and then strings of braidlike stuff that would make you weep.

"Weep for real sorrow and pity, I mean, for they were in the ugliest colors of red and yellow and blue and purple, all in those harsh shades which look as if they were just going to fight, and all for men to wear.

"'You poor, poor dear things,' I said to myself; 'I suppose you really think all that is beautiful,' and I felt that they ought to be educated and be able to wear something really pretty.

"'Particular?' said the man in the store; 'those Knights Templars are more particular in selecting their hats than a lady is in getting a new bonnet. They cost as much, too, or more.

"'Those long feathers can cost as much as the wearer is willing to pay. You know how much they are on a lady's hat. The Knights pay all the way from $10 to $25 for chapeaux.

"'They have a great time in selecting them. They must be just so long and so broad and so thick.

"'The Knights Templars of California have about the most elaborate uniform. You could not get one together, probably, for less than $375. There is a long black silk velvet cloak, black coat, and black silk hat, cocked up in front, and two black ostrich plumes.'

"'Now, my dear, that is only one part of one society, where they dress in gorgeous clothes. How many more do you suppose there are? There are at least 200 different ones, the man said, and some of them I suppose where the green and purple and yellow braids are worn.

"'Oh, no; they are not all in New-York,' the man said when I asked—I thought everything was in New-York. 'Most of the societies are in Pennsylvania. They are regular "jiners" there. I know one man who belongs to twenty-six societies, and I think they all meet once a week.'

"There were great rolls of fancy cloths on the shelves of the shop, and when I asked what those were for, they said that in some societies they had whole suits of them. They were gay and said to represent armor, but I don't think they were, really—not just in good taste, you know.

"They say it must cost $500 at least for the four suits of a naval officer. But those are lovely. I am sure some woman must have designed them in the first place, or a man dressmaker, which is just as good.

"Now, don't you see what all this means, all these men belonging to societies and wearing uniforms?

"They are starving—yes, just starving—for pretty clothes. So, because they can't have the proper outlet for this aesthetic craving in every-day life, they have to join societies and rig up in queer costumes or join the navy. It makes you feel so sorry for them, and, anyway, it is hard for their wives.

"Vote? Oh, I'd have the Legislature establish a certain dress for special occasions. Then the men would all change gladly, and no one could say he did it for his own pleasure.

"Didn't you ever notice how a man prinks? But it makes him so cross if you tell him he does."

ELECTRICAL WORKERS IN A DILEMMA

Walking Delegates Fail to Help and Contractors Refuse to Confer.

The members of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3, on whose account the Board of Walking Delegates ordered general strikes on the Manhattan Hotel and Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, are in a dilemma. The electrical contractors, against whom the strikes were directed to compel them to discharge men of the rival union, No. 5, locked out all their men, and on Thursday they said that they would not listen to any offers for arbitration from either Union No. 3 or the Board of Walking Delegates before the strikes on those buildings had been called off.

So Union No. 3 held a meeting on Thursday night, and at a very late hour decided to call their strikes off without waiting for the Board of Walking Delegates. They sent a committee to confer with the Electrical Contractors' Association yesterday, but the contractors refused to confer.

The Board of Walking Delegates had appointed a committee of five to look after the electrical workers' interests, but the committee did not succeed in doing anything. The board met yesterday afternoon, and its committee reported its failure to do anything up to that time. Then some delegates proposed that the members of No. 3 should join local Union No. 5 of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, against whom the general strikes had been ordered, and thus settle all differences, but the proposal was rejected with indignation.

ROBBED WHILE THEY DINED

Thieves Enter the Residence of H. L. Behrens in East Seventieth Street and Get Jewelry Worth $300.

Thieves are still at work in the Twenty-fifth Precinct in the neighborhood of the Wormser, Sands, and Herter residences, which were entered by burglars not long ago.

The latest visit made by the robbers was to the residence of Herman L. Behrens, at 180 East Seventieth Street, which is a four-story private dwelling. While the family were at dinner, about 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening, the robbers got into the upper rooms by forcing open the scuttle on the roof, and stole about $300 worth of jewelry.

Mr. Behrens keeps a drug store at 220 Columbus Avenue, and was at his place of business when the robbery was committed. Those in the house were Mrs. Behrens, her mother, Mrs. Hugo Matulloth, and her two sisters, Miss Freda and Miss Alice Matulloth.

As they were going up stairs after dinner they heard a noise on the top floor. An examination of the rooms on the floor showed that they had been ransacked. The gas was burning in one of the rooms, which had been darkened when the family went to dinner. In Alice Matulloth's room the drawers of the bureau were open and the contents scattered. The articles stolen were a gold watch, a solitaire diamond ring, two sets of opera glasses, a pair of bracelets set with diamonds, a diamond breastpin, three gold scarfpins, and a silver chain necklace. The necklace was prized as an heirloom.

The police when summoned found that the thieves had gained entrance from the roof, after smashing the door of the scuttle. They also found that the robbers had tried to force the scuttle door of a private residence at 172 East Seventieth Street, occupied by a family named Marks. The theory is that the robbers crossed the roofs from some of the houses on Third Avenue, the scuttles on nearly every one of them being found unsecured. The detectives investigating the robbery have learned that two rough-looking young men were seen lounging near the Behrens dwelling for nearly an hour yesterday afternoon. An ex-convict who answers the description given of one of the men is being looked for.

Mr. Behrens advertised a reward of $35 in one of the morning papers for the return of the stolen jewelry.

Mrs. Matulloth says that within the last month a man made several visits to the house, claiming that he wanted to examine the pipes in the house. He never showed any authority for his visits. The last time he called the servant girl would not admit him, and called for Mrs. Matulloth. The man then ran away. Mr. Behrens believes that the thieves would have made a larger haul, but that they were frightened away by hearing the members of the family ascending the stairs.

BURGLARS USED DYNAMITE.

Safe in a Restaurant in the Tenderloin District Blown Open.

Detectives from Headquarters are investigating a safe robbery, which was perpetrated Thursday night in the heart of the Tenderloin district. The place invaded by the burglars is a French restaurant, at 46 West Twenty-fifth Street, owned by T. S. Cardinal. It is run in connection with a small hotel called The Florence. The robbery was discovered yesterday morning by the wife of the proprietor, when she opened the restaurant. cashier's desk rested upon the safe. The burglars moved this away, wheeled the safe behind an oyster bar, bored two small holes in the door, and blew it open with dynamite. So great was the force of the explosion that the heavy door was wrenched from its hinges. They secured $138 in money, and about $400 worth of jewelry. Though the explosion must have made a loud report, no one heard it.

The only clue to the robbery is that several days ago a young man called at the hotel and asked to see a room. He was shown through the hotel by Mrs. Cardinal. He selected a room, paid a deposit, and was given a pass key, but went away and never returned, although it is said he has since been seen in the neighborhood. A prisoner was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday who is supposed to have been connected with the burglary.

Caught Robbing Real Estate Office.

Charles Johnson, a Swede, of 15 Bowery, was held in $2,500 bail for trial, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday, on a charge of burglary. A policeman found a pane of glass broken in the door of 55 Liberty Street, occupied by the real estate firm of S. Clarkson & Co., early yesterday morning, and, looking in, saw the prisoner kneeling at the safe, endeavoring to open it with an ordinary screwdriver and a common pocket knife. He had done up in a bundle by his side an overcoat, two office coats, a clock, mailing scales, match safes, and ink erasers.

FUND FOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Ex-Gov. Beaver Here to Get $200,000—More than Half of the Million Dollars Raised.

An appeal is about to be made to the Presbyterian churches in New-York for a contribution of $200,000, or more, to be added to the Reunion Anniversary Fund. It was decided to raise this fund of $1,000,000, at the last General Assembly which met at Pittsburg, for the purpose of wiping out the debt of $600,000 of the Church, and of providing against other pressing needs, such as home and foreign missions, colleges, schools, and other benevolent and educational institutions.

Through the efforts of the able Executive Committee, more than $500,000 in actual cash has already been received, while $100,000 has been pledged, and another $100,000 is in sight. The committee still has three months to complete its labors, and New-York has been reserved as a rich field, where the balance of the amount may, in all probability, be collected.

The two members of the committee assigned to the work of canvassing the metropolis are ex-Gov. James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania, now a Judge of the Superior Court of that State, and the Rev. William H. Hubbard of Auburn, one of the editors of The Assembly Herald, the official newspaper of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

"We are here for the money," said Judge Beaver to a reporter, yesterday, "and we expect to get it. To doubt the interest of the American metropolis in the success of the great cause we represent would be gratuitous and absurd. Her people are generous and quick to give, and they need only to be informed of the object of our mission to insure their hearty and liberal support. The work we are engaged in is both urgent and worthy. It was resolved to raise this fund of $1,000,000 to be known as the Reunion Anniversary Fund as a great thank offering to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reunion of the two branches of the Church. The success of the undertaking has been remarkable, more than half the amount being raised already.

"The money comes mostly in small sums from struggling churches, from persons of meager means, from Sunday schools and church societies, so that the fund is really a popular thank offering in the broadest sense of the term. Every State and Territory is represented in the giving, and many contributions have been received from Christian converts among strange races in distant lands. Scores of subscriptions come from children, from invalids, from aged persons, and as memorial tokens from those who have lost their loved ones, and in many cases the contributions represent days and days of weary toil voluntarily undertaken in honor of the Church."

The Judge said that they would not leave New-York until they had got $200,000 and they hoped to get considerable more than that.

A Hasty Will for a Sweetheart.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Give me pen and ink quick, I can't forget Mary," is what W. H. Lohr of Uniontown, Penn., said, when he found he was dying from a gunshot wound, accidentally inflicted while hunting. Seizing the pen handed him, he wrote: "I the undersigned, give all my right, title, interest, and claim to Mary A. Hoover." The latter was his sweetheart, to whom he was to be married. Lohr died, and Mary brought the will to town to-day to have it probated. By her lover's remembrance she gets a half interest in a mill and a timber tract.

LOUIS GORDON SENTENCED

**To be

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Grain Prices Higher.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Lower, Cotton Very Steady—Coffee Quiet.

The grain markets were lower early in the day, through weaker cables and free realizing, but the late news from the West of higher prices due to a cold wave caused a reaction here, and the close was firm at an advance. Provisions were offered freely and prices fell off a little. Cotton was quiet and hardly changed in price. Coffee was less active and closed steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	82	@ 82¼
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator.....	25¼	@ 25½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36⅜	@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$3.00	@$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70	@ 3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼	@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	10.75	@ 11.00
Lard, Western steam	..	@ 5.85
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19	@ ..
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@	5
Coffee, Rio No 7.....	13	@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new..	10¼@	10½
Copper, lake	10.10	@10.25
Lead	3.10	@ 3.12½

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ¾@⅞c on easier cables, moderate foreign selling, and local liquidation; rallied 1⅛@1⅜c on a reported cold wave West, with local shorts covering; closing firmer at ⅞@1c advance, with speculation moderate....Spot was more active for export, with prices ½c higher. Sales, 205,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 4¼c over May, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels do at 4½c over May, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 2 hard Spring, and 85,000 bushels ungraded Spring, on private terms, free on board, afloat; 35,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3¾c over May, free on board, store, and 48,000 bushels No. 2 hard Manitoba at 2½c over May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 5,000 bushels ungraded Spring at private price, delivered.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¼c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4½c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 4,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 19,949 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 140,551 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and firm at ⅛c advance, on local covering, and following the West....Spot was in moderate demand and a trifle firmer. Sales, 43,000 bushels, including 2,000 bushels No. 2 white at 44c, free on board, afloat; 3,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 37c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35¾c, elevator; 4,000 bushels do at 37c, delivered; 16,000 bushels steamer white at 36c, elevator; 1,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 35c, elevator; 8,000 bushels white on private terms; 3,000 bushels do at 36c, elevator; 2,000 bushels low mixed at 36c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36c, elevator, and 2,000 bushels No. 2 white at 40c, elevator.... Receipts, 36,075 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 158,406 bushels....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 131,587 bushels.

OATS—Contracts advanced ¼c, with corn and the West, and closed steady, with a dull trade....Spot were steady at ¼c advance, and rather quiet. Sales, 36,000 bushels including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26@ 26½c for 20,000 bushels....No. 2 white, c.a.f. bid; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26¼c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼@25½c for 9,000 bushels; No. 3, 24⅜@24½c for 4,000 bushels: rejected white, 23¾c for 2,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 23c; No. 2 Chicago, 26½c; track mixed, 25½@26½c; track white, 26¼@28c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 91,200 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	..	@.....	75⅞
March	15,000	75 @76⅜	76⅜
May	1,435,000	72 13-16@74¼	74⅜
June	30,000	72⅝@73½	73½
July	815,000	72⅜@73½	73½
Total.....	2,295,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	..	@....	37¼
May	115,000	36⅛@36⅞	36⅞
July	55,000	37⅝@38	38
September	10,000	39 @39¼	39¼
Total.....	180,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	..	@....	25¼
March	..	@....	25¾
May	10,000	25¾@26	26

No. 2 White—

February	..	@....	26½
Total.....	10,000		

FLOUR—Business was very slow, and prices generally unchanged and firm. Sales, 8,300 bbls, including, of City Mills, 1,500 bbls patents and 1,400 bbls clear at quotations; 2,600 bbls Winter straights at $3.70 @$3.90, 1,600 bbls patents at $3.85@$4.50, 450 bbls bakers' extra at $3.10, 300 bbls Winter super at $2.50, and 300 bbls fine at $2.25....Arrivals, 6,450 bbls and 7,827 sacks; exports, 812 bbls and 7,873 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 140,551 bbls

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Advancing Prices in Spite of Selling for Foreign Account.

INDUSTRIALS ATTRACTING ATTENTION

Slight Reaction Follows a Raid on Tobacco in the Final Hour—Profit Taking on News About Over —Deposits of Gold.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Persistent selling for the foreign account was reflected by an irregular opening of the local market, but domestic buying soon brought about improvement, and prices advanced well above yesterday's closing. The strength continued to be the feature until the final hour, when there were slight recessions. At the close, however, active railway stocks, with few exceptions, showed gains. In the Granger group, Burlington ended a full point up, Northwestern ⅞, Rock Island ⅜, and St. Paul ¼. Louisville, after a fairly active day, closed unchanged, while Kansas and Texas preferred and Southern preferred gained fractions. Union Pacific was held in check by London selling, and closed ⅜ lower. In the coal stocks Jersey Central lost 1½, and Reading ⅛. Lackawanna was unchanged, and Delaware and Hudson gained ⅝. Missouri Pacific was irregular, and closed ⅜ lower. Wheeling and Lake Erie, on quite large transactions, closed ¼ higher, at 12⅝.

The reaction late in the day was led by a rather sharp decline in American Tobacco. The selling of that stock was asserted to be on threatened adverse legislation in several States, but the fact of this agitation is nothing new, and that it should have been made use of at this time is rather suspicious. It seems quite probable that the raid was made for the purpose of acquiring stock. The annual meeting of the company is to be held next week, and there is good authority for asserting that the showing for the year then to be made will prove highly gratifying to the stockholders. The year, it will be recalled, was one of intense competition, but, nevertheless, the report will show, if rumor prove correct, a clear cash surplus in the neighborhood of a million and a half dollars, and this, too, after the payment of 9 per cent. in dividends. A stock capable of doing that is certainly not dear below 80. The trading in Sugar was unusually large, nearly 70,000 shares. The stock was very strong, selling up to 113⅜, and closing at 112, a net gain of 1⅛ points. It is supposed that the Havemeyer interest did most of the buying. Distillers also showed more activity than for a long while, and it closed with a gain of 1¼ points. The earnings of the new company are satisfactory, and the outlook for the stockholders is encouraging. An announcement as to the distribution of the securities of the new corporation is expected to be made in a few weeks. Leather preferred was strong on improved trade conditions. Chicago Gas was firm, notwithstanding an adverse opinion by Attorney General Maloney on the proposed reorganization plan. The bond market was active and strong.

There was little influential news during the day. The announcement of the bond award had not been made up to the close of business. The realizing for profits on the first announcement of the success of the bond subscription is apparently over, and commission houses are now buyers for people who seldom come into the market. There was $1,700,000 gold deposited in the Sub-Treasury and the Assay Office, and $360,000 was withdrawn. Money on call ruled between 4 and 5 per cent,, until late in the day, when the rate was bid up to 7 per cent. by belated borrowers. Loans made to-day, however, run until Monday. The foreign exchange market was easier.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 4@7 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money rates 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' endorsements and four months' acceptances, 5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names and names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent.

For the Clearing House exchanges to-day, $82,497,125; balances, $4,764,610; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $596,068.

Money on call in London ½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅝@67⅞. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 67⅞.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53½@54½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$11,090,208
Imports for same period	7,210,082
Net exports	$3,880,216
Net exports to date, 1895	$25,889,100
Net exports to date, 1894	1,055,476
Net exports to date, 1893	14,649,444

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf....2½
Am. Sug. Ref....1⅛
Am. Tobacco pf....¾
Ann Arbor pf....⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q....1
Ch. & Northwest....⅞
C., C., C. & St. L....1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron....2¼
Consol. Gas....2¼
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd....1¼
E. N., A. & C. pf....1½
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf....1
Minn. Iron....1
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf....1½
Rio Grande West. pf....1½
St. P. & Omaha....1¼
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r....1⅛
U. S. Leather pf....1⅛
Wheel. & L. E. pf....1

DECLINED.

Am. Tobacco....2
Long Island Tr., all in. pd....1½
N. J. Central....1½
Or. R. & Nav....⅞

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were more active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Bur., C., R. & N. 1st....1
Cent. of N. J. gen....1¼
Col., H. V. & T. 5s....2
Col. & Ninth Av. 5s....1⅞
Detroit Gas 5s....1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r....1
Int. & G. Nor. 1st....1
L., N., A. & Chi. con....1⅝
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s....2
N. Y., Sus. & W. genl....2¼
Nor. Pac. 2d c....1½
Nor. Pac. 3d, c....4
Nor. Pac. cn....1⅝
Nor. Pac. con., t. r....1½
Nor. Pac., col. tr. notes....1
Or., S. L. & U. N. con., t. r....1⅝
Or. Sh. Line 6s, t. r....1⅝
Roch. & Pitts 1st....1
St. L. Southwest. 1st....1
St. L. Southwest. 2d....1¼
St. P. & Nor. Pac. 6s....3
St. P. 1st, C. & Mo. R. 5s....1½
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st....1¼
U. S. Cordage 1st....1

DECLINED.

Ches. & O. 1st, R. & A. 2d con....1⅛
St. P. 1st, Chi. & P. 6s....1
West. Union col. tr. 5s....1

Government bonds reacted for some of the issues, but the 4s of 1925, coupon, advanced ½. The 4s of 1900, coupon, declined 1¼, and the fives ⅛.

The sales on call were $275,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116⅝@116½@116⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	109	110
4s, c., 1907	109	111
4s, r., 1925	116	117
4s, c., 1925	116½	116⅝
5s, r., 1904	112½	114
5s, c., 1904	112½	114
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100	117
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1917	100	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	148	148	147	150	5
American Coal	115	115	115	115	110	120	500
American Cotton Oil	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	19	100
American Cotton Oil pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	67	68	100
American Express	111	111	111	111	111	113	121
*American Sugar Refineries	110⅜	113⅜	110½	112	112	112½	69,248
*Am. Sugar Refineries pf	100⅛	100⅜	100	100⅜	100	100¼	3,739
American T. & C. Co	94	94	93½	94	93	96	16
American Tobacco	78½	79½	76⅜	76⅝	76½	76⅝	21,250
American Tobacco pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	103	100
Ann Arbor pf	25⅜	27¼	25⅜	27¼	26½	27⅜	550
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	16¼	16⅝	16	16⅜	15¾	16	3,500
Baltimore & Ohio	40¼	40¼	40	40¼	39	40½	300
B. & O. Southwestern pf	7	7	7	7	6½	8	100
Canada Southern	50	50⅝	50	50⅝	50⅝	51¼	925
Canadian Pacific	57½	58½	57½	58¼	57⅝	58¾	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17½	17	17½	17⅝	17½	2,665
Chicago Gas, t. r	64⅜	65⅜	64⅜	65	64⅞	65	5,095
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	78¾	80½	78¾	80	79½	80	12,905
Chicago & Northwestern	102¼	103⅞	102½	103½	103¼	103¾	4,270
C., M. & St. Paul	74½	75⅞	74⅜	75½	75⅜	75½	25,985
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128½	128⅝	128½	128⅝	128½	128¾	75
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	72⅜	73½	72	72⅞	72⅞	73	11,302
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	37¼	38¾	37¼	38⅝	38¼	38¾	914
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	50	50	50	50	47	51	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29	30¼	29	30¼	..	30	1,300
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¼	3⅞	100
Consolidated Gas Company	156¼	158	156¼	158	157¾	158	1,715
Delaware & Hudson	129	129½	129	129⅝	129¼	129⅞	596
Del., Lack. & Western	161¾	162⅝	161½	162	161¾	162½	1,300
Denver & Rio Grande	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½	14	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46⅜	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞	46¾	46⅞	705
D. & C. F., all in. pd	16¾	18¼	16¾	18⅛	18⅛	18¾	20,715
†Erie Tel. & Tel	61½	61¼	61½	61½	61¼	61½	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	32	32	32	32	31	33	80
Flint & Pere Marquette	13	13	13	13	11¾	14⅞	..
General Electric	28⅝	30⅛	28⅝	29¼	29¼	29½	6,235
Illinois Central	99	99	99	99	..	..	10
†Illinois Central	96	96	95½	95¼	95½	96½	700
Int. Conduit & Insulating	35	35	35	35	..	..	100
Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	200
Iowa Central pf	36	36	35½	35½	35	36	451
Laclede Gas	20½	21	20¾	21	20½	21	200
Laclede Gas pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	80	83	130
Lake Erie & Western	22	22	22	22	22	22½	300
Lake Erie & Western pf	74½	75	74½	75	74¾	75	310
Lake Shore	147	147	146	146	145½	147	61
*L. I. Trac., all in. pd	20¼	20¼	19½	19½	19½	20	2,050
Louisville & Nashville	47⅞	49¼	47⅜	48½	48½	48⅝	10,180
Lou., New-Albany & Chi	9½	10	9½	10	9¾	10	400
Lou., New-Albany & Chi. pf	22½	23½	22½	23½	22½	23½	400
Manhattan Consolidated	106¼	107	106¼	106½	106¼	106⅝	3,017
*Metropolitan Traction	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	108	125
Michigan Central	98	98	98	98	96½	98	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20	20¾	20	20¾	20	21	500
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	81	81	81	81	79½	80½	110
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	48	49	48	49	49	49½	350
Minnesota Iron	68	68	68	68	67½	68	216
Mo., Kansas & Texas	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼	13	13¼	1,400
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf	27⅜	29	27⅜	28⅝	28⅝	29	3,148
Missouri Pacific	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23	23¼	11,400
Morris & Essex	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾	..	..	14
*National Lead Co	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27¼	27½	27⅜	710
*National Lead Co. pf	87¾	88	87¾	88	88	89	400
New-Jersey Central	108¼	108¼	107	107	106½	107	2,180
New-York Central	98⅛	98⅛	97¾	97¾	97¾	98¼	501
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14	14	14	14	13¾	14	400
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16½	16⅞	500
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf. all in. pd	26½	27¼	26½	27½	27	28	300
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	29¾	30½	496
Norfolk & Western	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	3	100
North American	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5½	1,150
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½	4¼	4½	500
Northern Pacific pf	15¼	15⅞	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅝	815
Ontario & Western	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15½	15½	15⅝	1,200
Oregon R. & N	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	14	16	300
Oregon S. L. & U. N	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	9	100
Pacific Mail	29	30	29	29⅞	29¾	30	1,330
Peo., Decatur & Evansville	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅝	200
Phila. & Rdg., 1st in. pd	13⅞	14½	13½	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	10,155
P., C., C. & St. L	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼	17⅜	18⅜	125
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	56⅝	57¾	56⅞	57⅜	57½	58¾	350
Pittsburg & Western pf	20	20	20	20	19	24	100
Rio Grande Western pf	44	45	44	45	44	45	300
Rome, Watertown & Ogd'g	115	115	115	115	114½	116	30
St. Louis Southwestern	5¼	5¾	5¼	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	2,030
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12½	12⅞	12⅜	12½	12⅜	13	1,210
St. Paul., Minn. & Manitoba	109½	114	109½	114	110	114	(9)
St. Paul & Omaha	39½	40¼	39½	40½	40¼	40½	1,250
Southern Pacific	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅝	21¼	22	400
Southern Railway	10½	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10½	10⅝	3,630
Southern Railway pf	31⅞	32¾	31⅞	32½	32½	33¼	5,986
Tennessee Coal & Iron	32¼	33¾	32¼	33¼	33¼	33½	7,525
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	8⅞	675
Union Pacific, t. r	6⅞	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	7	7¼	4,330
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	4	4½	300
U. S. Cordage, t. r	5⅞	6¾	5⅞	6¼	6	6¼	1,933
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r	11⅜	12⅜	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	1,360
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r	23½	24⅝	23½	24⅝	24	25	500
United States Express	41½	41½	41½	41½	40	43	113
*United States Leather	10¾	11⅝	10⅝	11¼	11¼	11⅝	9,745
*United States Leather pf	69¾	69¾	66¾	67⅝	67¾	68	9,790
United States Rubber	26½	27⅝	26½	27	26½	27	1,776
United States Rubber pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	82	85	225
Wabash	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	7½	1,000
Wabash pf	17⅞	18½	17⅞	18⅛	18	18⅜	3,400
Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	100	100	97	102	10
Western Union Telegraph	85¼	85⅞	85¼	85⅝	85⅜	85¾	2,745
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	7,550
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	39¾	40	39¾	40	38¾	39¾	280

Total sales....323,294

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞	10,000

Mining Stocks.

Phoenix of Arizona	.09	.09	.09	.09	2,000

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000....69¾
3,000....70
Atch, Top & S F 4s
Trust Co certfs
11,000....76½
1,000....76¼
5,000....76½
2,000....76¾
Atch, Top &S F gen 4s when issued
2,000....78¼
15,000....78⅝
15,000....78¼
Atch, Top & S F adjustment 4s when issued
5,000....47⅝
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s Class A trust receipts 1st installment paid
10,000....25¼
10,000....25
68,000....25¼
27,000....25
1,000....25¼
5,000....25¾
30,000....25¼
5,000....25¾
15,000....25½
35,000....25½
15,000....25⅝
10,000....25⅝
Atlantic & Pac inc
5,000....2⅝
2,000....2⅜
Brooklyn Elev 1st
2,000....99½
Buffalo & Erie New
33,000....107
Bur., C. R & N 1st
1,000....106½
Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000....117½
Registered
10,000....115
20,000....114¾
Cent Pac 6s 1898
1,000....101
Cent Pac 6s 1898
1,000....102
Cent Washington 1st Trust Co certfs
5,000....29¾
Ches & O gen 4½s
9,000....76½
19,000....76⅜
30,000....76⅝
13,000....76¾
22,000....77
25,000....76⅜
40,000....77
C & O, R & A Div 2d Consol 4s
2,000....82
Chic, B & Q con 7s
2,000....119⅝
Chic, B & Q. deb 5s
2,000....100
Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000s15F....109
1,000....109
7,000s15F....109
5,000....109
Chic & Non Pac 1st Trust Receipts
1,000....41
13,000....42
5,000....42½
5,000....42
10,000....43
1,000....42¾
5,000....42½
1,000....42¾
10,000....43
3,000....42¼
Chi & N W 30-year deb 5s
2,000....107½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
1,000....102½
11,000....103
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
10,000....95½
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s
2,000....103½
Col Coal & Iron 6s
1,000....99
Col Mid 4s Trust Receipts
5,000....24
20,000....24½
Col, H Val & Tol 5s
4,000....88
Col & Ninth Av 1st
5,000....113¼
1,000....113⅜
Dul & Man 1st Trust Receipts stamped
2,000....80
Col Mid 1st Trust Co certfs
10,000....74
6,000....75
10,000....75½
5,000....75½
8,000....75¾
Detroit Gas Co 5s
2,000....76½
5,000....76¼
2,000....77
2,000....77¼
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
2,000....109
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con Gold 5s
6,000....106½
F W & D C 1st Trust Co certfs
2,000....67
4,000....66½
3,000....66¾
7,000....67
8,000....67¼
5,000....67½
10,000....68
Ill Cent 4s 1953
6,000....102
Intern'l & Gt N 1st
1,000....117½
Kanawha & Mich 4s
1,000....80
Kan City & Pac 1st
2,000....68¾
5,000....69
Kan Pac 1st Con Trust Co certfs
2,000....74
4,000....74½
10,000....74
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000....94½
Lake E & W 1st 5s
2,000....114
Lake E & W 2d 5s
2,000....101
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
2,000....103
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
20,000....112½
15,000....112⅝
21,000....113
5,000....113¼
10,000....113
La & Mo River 1st
4,000....109
Louis & Nash Unified Gold 4s
5,000....78¼
30,000....78¼
10,000....78⅝
L, N A & Chi G M
5,000....73
L, N A & Chi Con
10,000....100⅞
4,000....101
4,000....101½
5,000....101¾
5,000....102
10,000....102½
Mahoning Coal 5s
1,000....114
Metropolitan Elev 1st
2,000....118
5,000....117½
Metropolitan Elev 2d
2,000....107
Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000....75¾
Mexican Nat'l 2d Inc 6s A
5,000....37½
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s
1,000....111¾
Chi & Mo River 5s
2,000....107
Chi & Pac 6s
3,000....115
Terminal 5s
1,000....111
Wis & Minn Div
5,000....110⅝
Minn & St L Con 5s
1,000....101
Mo, K & Texas 1st 4s
17,000....85
1,000....84⅞
6,000....85
5,000....86
7,000....85¾
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
1,000....59½
29,000....60
Mo, Kan & Texas 5s
1,000....81¼
N Y, Ont & W Refunding 4s
5,000....62
N Y, Sus & W G M
1,000....74
1,000....75¼
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
4,000....66¾
500....67
500....67
1,000....67
N Y Cent Deb 5s
1,000....107½
Norf & West Clinch Val Div 1st
1,000....115
North Pac 1st Coup
9,000s3....115½
North Pac 2d Coupon
3,000....106
6,000....105⅞
6,000....106½
17,000....106¼
12,000....106⅞
2,000....106⅞
9,000....107
30,000....106⅜
Nor Pac 2d Reg
10,000....104½
10,000....105
25,000....105½
20,000....106
North Pac 3d Coupon
1,000....73½
8,000s20F....73½
6,000s30F....75
1,000....75
3,000....74
North Pac Cons 5s
1,000....39½
24,000....40
6,000....40⅜
5,000....40¼
13,000....40⅜
19,000....41
11,000....40⅞
10,000....40⅝
30,000....40½
Trust Co Certfs
2,000....39½
4,000....40¼
2,000....40½
Nor Pac Col Tst Nts
15,000....84
5,000....84½
10,000....84
5,000....84½
10,000....84¾
Northn Ry of Cal 5s
8,000....93⅜
4,000....93¾
Ohio Southern 1st
2,000....91
Ore R & Nav 1st
10,000....108
Oregon R & Nav 5s
1,000....94
Trust Co Certfs
2,000....95
10,000....78⅞
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Receipts
10,000....63¼
10,000....63⅜
9,000....63¾
15,000....63½
10,000....64
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs
2,000....107¼
3,000....107½
23,000....108
10,000....108¼
1,000....108½
5,000....108⅞
1,000....108¾
1,000....108¾
20,000....108¼
10,000....108½
5,000....108⅞
5,000....108½
Roch & Pitts 1st
1,000....124
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000....79⅝
5,000....80
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs
1st Installment Paid
5,000....35
20,000....34⅞
55,000....35
13,000....35¼
10,000....34⅞
5,000....35¼
30,000....35¼
32,000....35⅜
10,000....35¼
2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs
1st Installment Paid
5,000....21⅜
5,000....21½
10,000....21⅝
3d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs
5,000....13½
3d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs
1st Installment Paid
5,000....19
10,000....19¼
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs
1,000....79¼
1,000....79
20,000....78⅞
3,000....79
7,000....79½
5,000....79¼
2,000....79
20,000....79¼
12,000....79
Rio Gde West 1st
20,000....75¼
7,000....75⅝
10,000....76
10,000....76¼
5,000....76¾
5,000....76½
Rome, W & Og Cons
6,000....118
St L & Iron Mount Cairo, Ark & T 1st
10,000....104¼
St L & Iron Mount 5s
1,000....80
St L Southwn 1st
3,000....74
10,000....75
10,000....75¼
St L Southwn 2d Inc
1,000....30½
5,000....30½
8,000....31
5,000....31½
2,000....32
St Paul, M & M 2d
2,000....118
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Ext 4s
3,000....87
St P & Nor Pac 6s
21,000....122
10,000....122½
5,000....123
San An & Ar Pass 4s
3,000....56¾
11,000....57¼
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs
10,000....40
So Pac, N Mex 1st
11,000....101¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000....92⅝
10,000....92⅜
12,000....93
Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s Birmingham Div 1st
1,000....91
Tex & N O Cons 5s
5,000....96
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000....86⅞
2,000....87
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
1,000....22
14,000....22½
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st
5,000....75
Union Elevated 1st 6s
1,000....96¾
1,000....97
3,000....97½
Union Pac 1st, 1896
2,000....102¼
U P, Den & Gulf 1st
2,000....36½
5,000....37
5,000....37¼
8,000....37
30,000....37½
2,000....37¼
2,000....37
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Receipts
1,000....32½
6,000....32⅜
2,000....33
5,000....33¼
3,000....34
10,000....33⅞
6,000....33¾
3,000....33
Wabash R R 1st
2,000....104¾
2,000....104¾
10,000....104⅝
1,000....104¾
10,000....104⅝
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000....74¼
11,000....74½
Wabash Deb, Ser B
10,000....25½
West Shore Gtd 4s
1,000....105¼
Registered
3,000....105¼
1,000s3....105¼
Wn U Col Trust 5s
1,000....105
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
12,000....43¾

Total sales....$2,314,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus	170	180
Alton & Terre Haute	57	60
*A., T. & S. F. pf, when issued	24⅜	25⅜
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	1
*Bay State Gas	17	24
B. & So. Ill. pf	..	139
Boston A. L. pf	104	106
Brunswick Co	⅛	⅞
Long Island	82	85
L., St. L. & T	..	3
Manhattan Beach	7½	10
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
Mexican Central	11½	12
Mexican National ctfs	1⅜	1⅝
Mobile & Ohio	23	24
N., C. & St. L	85	85

	Bid.	Asked.
Buff., R. & P	14	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	55
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	15¼	16½
Chicago & Alton	153	160
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	46
C. & N. W. pf	145	146½
C., C. C. & St. L. pf	88	90
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Coal & Irion Dev	3	3¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	100
Col., H. V. & T.	17½	18
Col., H. V. & T. pf	58	65
Commercial Cable	159	162
Consolidated Coal	30	40
D. M. & Ft. D	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7
*D., S. S. & A. pf	13	14¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y	93	96
Ev. & T. H. pf	50	60
F. & P. M. pf	39	40
Great Northern pf	109	114
Homestake	28	..
Houston & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Steel Co	63½	70
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9½
Keokuk & D. M	2	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	17½	25
National Starch	..	9
National Starch 1st pf	15	25
National Starch 2d pf	19	19½
New Central C	6	10
New-England	48	52
N. Y. & N. H	184	185
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	20½	20½
N. Y., S. & W.	10¾	11
Norfolk Southern	56	68
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	10	11
Oregon Improvement, t. r	2½	3½
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Peoria & Eastern	5	9
P., F. W. & C	180	184
Pullman P. C. Co	158	162
Quicksilver	1¾	2¼
Quicksilver pf	..	15½
Rens. & Sar	178	183
Rio Grande Western	15¾	16
St. J. & G. I	⅞	½
St. Paul & Duluth	23	28
St. Paul & Duluth pf	87	92
St. P. & O. pf	122	124
T. P. Land Tr	6	10
Tol. & O. C	30	37
Tol. & O. C. pf	65	75
*Western Union Beef	8	9

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Su. Ref.	110½	113¼	110½	111⅞	29,850
Am. Tobacco	79⅜	79¼	76⅛	76⅜	5,790
A. T. & S. F.	16⅛	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	460
Chi. Gas	64⅝	65⅜	64⅝	64⅞	920
C., R. I. & P.	72¼	73¼	71⅞	72⅜	3,570
C., B. & Q	78¾	80¼	78⅜	79⅞	9,870
C., M. & St. P.	75	75⅞	74⅜	75½	17,580
Ches. & Ohio	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	50
Can. South'n	50⅜	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛	50
Dist. & C. F.	16⅝	18½	16⅝	18¼	5,670
Gen. Electric	28⅜	30	28⅜	29⅜	530
Lou. & Nash.	47⅞	49¼	47⅞	48½	3,130
Total sales					84,080

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d cfs	25⅛	25¾	25⅛	25¾	$12,000
Ore. S. L. 6s	107⅝	108	107⅝	108	3,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc	34⅞	35½	34⅞	35½	40,000
Total sales					$82,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
P. & R. 3d pf. inc	19⅛	19¾	19⅛	19¾	17,000
Rio Gr. W. 1st	75¾	76½	75¾	76½	10,000
Total sales					$7,800

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bulwer	.14	.14	.14	.14	200
Croesus	.04	.05	.04	.04	1,600
Gold. Fleece	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1,000
Leadville	.17	.17	.17	.17	3,600
Total sales					7,800

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Phe. of A.	.08	.08	.08	.08	200
Standard	1.95	2.00	1.95	2.00	300
Victor	5.75	5.87½	5.75	5.75	900

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	67⅛	68⅝	66¾	68¼	1,017,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	..
American Bank Note	42	43½
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Sur

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National 16 Nassau St.

Central National 322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co. 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.

MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.

Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., corner 25th St., 87 Nassau St., 621 Broadway, Cable Building, Cor. Houston St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

City of Tampa, Fla.

$300,000
Municipal Improvement Gold 6s,

DUE JAN. 1ST, 1921. INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 1ST AND JULY 1ST.

Principal and interest payable in New-York in gold coin of present weight and fineness.

PRICE TO NET 5½ PER CENT.

Full particulars on application.

W. N. Coler & Co.,
Bankers,
34 Nassau St., New-York.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway
REORGANIZATION.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds are notified that the time for depositing them with the Mercantile Trust Company has been extended until Feb. 10, 1896, after which date an additional charge of $10 per bond will be assessed against each bond thereafter deposited.

Nine-tenths of the whole number of outstanding bonds have already been deposited with the Trust company, under the terms of the agreement.

Copies of the agreement under which the deposit is made and of the circular giving in detail the plan of reorganization can be obtained by application to the Mercantile Trust Company or at the office of the Committee, Room 218, No. 1 Broadway, New-York City.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.

St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

The first mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Under the conditions of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated June 1, 1894, $6,300,000 of First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of three per cent.

New-York, Feb. 7, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

United States Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

Long Island Traction Company
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

The securities of the BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY will be delivered by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York, on and after February 6th, 1896, on presentation of certificates of said Trust Company properly indorsed in blank.

New-York, February 6th, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
THURSDAY, Feb. 13th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

22 shs. Staten Island R'way Co.
50 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1 Right N. Y. Society Library.
5 shs. N. Y. & Boston Insurance Co., (in liq.)
50 shs. Swedish Cream & Butter Separator Co. pfd.
25 shs. Swedish Cream & Butter Separator Co. common.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
150 shs. McDonald Nat. Lock Co., (Hypd.)
$6,000 American Rolling Stock Co., "Series A," Car Trust Certf's, 5 p. c., (Hypd.)
1 Membership Riding & Driving Club of B'klyn.
283 shs. Natl. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
98 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
29 shs. First Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
$5,000 Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. 5 p. c. Scrip, 1914.
$5,000 St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R. (Arkansas Branch Exten.) 5 p. c. Endorsed Bds.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
11 shs. United Electric Light & Power Co. common.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 5, 1896.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company as above, on the 19th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 8th instant, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday the 20th instant.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will close Feb. 3, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 13, 1896. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 54 Broad Street, in the City of New-York. J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 40 Wall St., Room 48, New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1896, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 11.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, February 13th, at No. 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Proposals.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 39 WHITEHALL St., New-York City, Feb. 6, 1896.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in wreck of coal barge "Mist," now lying in Raritan River, N. J., off Sandy Point, that unless so much of same as endangers navigation shall be removed as soon as practicable after expiration of thirty days from date hereof, the undersigned will, by authority of the Secretary of War, take measures for its removal in accordance with provisions of Section 4 of Act of Congress approved June 14, 1880. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for removing above wreck will be received here until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 7, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. H. M. ADAMS, Major, Engrs.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.

With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart.

"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS;
or, Fertilizers and How Best to Use Them."
AND
"ALL ABOUT THE FARM."

WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION, A CHOICE OF THE TWO WORKS.

In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.

The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, for their make-up, when and how they should be used, the sort of fertilizers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.

The other has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers, this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.

Dividends.

179TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, January 27, 1896.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1896.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Depot, New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the FIRST PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable at this office on the second day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1895.
The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 1st, and will be reopened on Tuesday, March 3d, 1896.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

A Pamphlet Published by The New-York Times containing

Prof. John Bach McMaster's

History of the Monroe Doctrine

From The Times of Jan. 2:
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF DEC. 17,
THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY OLNEY AND LORD SALISBURY,
AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE,
THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE,
together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward.

For sale at all news stands and at the Publication Office of

The Times.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine;") at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12 M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., and Costa Rica, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Curupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after until up to Feb. *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *29 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Spree, Tu., Feb. 11,10 AM | Spree, Tu., Mch.10, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Mch.17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb.25, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch.24,10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch.31, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM	†Kais'r W.II., Mh.7,10AM
*Norm'nia, Feb.19, 11 AM	†Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM	†Ems, March 28, 10 AM
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.	

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line.	North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M. | Bismarck, April 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON, 44½ h. CHERBOURG—PARIS, 6¼ h. Special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK....Feb. 12 | NEW-YORK...March 4
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 19 | ST. PAUL ....March 11
PARIS.....Feb. 26 | PARIS ....March 18

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.

Westernland, Feb.19, noon | Noordland, Mar. 4, noon
Southw'k, Feb.26, 2:30 PM | Friesland, Mar. 11, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North Riv-r. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM | Majestic, Mar. 11, 10 AM
Germanic, Feb.19, 10 AM | Germanic, Mar.18, 10 AM
Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM | Teutonic, Mar.25, 10 AM
Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM | Britannic, April 1,10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOHAWK.....Feb. 8, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
S. S. AMSTERDAM.....Sat., Feb. 8, 9 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM.....Sat., Feb. 15, 9 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agentcy, 39 Broadway.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES,
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E.R., N.Y.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO
TRAVELERS CHEQUES,
For use in
Winter Cruises
to the Mediterranean,
The Orient, and West Indies.
The cheapest and safest funds to carry.
Payable in gold or its equivalent
at their face value and
at all points of the Commercial World.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Feb. 8, noon. | Etruria, Feb. 22 11A.M.
Aurania, Feb. 15, 8 A. M. | Campania, Feb.29, 6 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon.....Sat., Feb. 15, M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delloncle..Sat., Feb. 22, 6 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC.....Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
DORIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....March 14, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 21, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
FINANCE, Feb. 10. | ALLIANCA, Feb. 20.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 20 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Feb. 10
COMANCHE, (new).....Wednesday, Feb. 12
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Feb. 14
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. F. A.
O.S.S.Co.N Pier 35 N. R. | F.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. | Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY LINE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
RICHMOND (via all-water route) direct Saturday only. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night, Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Palitz, Lakes Mohonk, and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Dover, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train, for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, Ticket at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate points.

9:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

9:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

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Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
11:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

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Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect January 15, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:20 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and D

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Views of Secretary Hoke Smith on Land Grants to Railroads.

ADDRESS TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

The Secretary of the Interior Sees No Objection to Government Issuing a Bond to Cover Indebtedness of Pacific Roads.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Hoke Smith addressed the House Committee on Pacific Railroads yesterday upon the disposition of lands by the companies, and said that if the Government issued patents for lands some provision was necessary for the reclamation of the same. He thought the stoppage of the issuing of patents was not in any way an attempt to adjudicate matters relating to the roads and he favored their discontinuance. He admitted the necessity of recognizing the rights of purchasers of lands, but the department had not the authority to do this. Congress was looked to for direction in the matter. If the necessary authority was given the department would proceed to adjust matters.

The department had no accurate information as to the way in which the lands had been disposed of. It was understood that a company had been organized within the railroad companies to handle the lands. This company had disposed of millions of acres of lands. What became of the money received for lands should be inquired into.

Bona fide purchasers were entitled to patents and many had received them. Instead of patenting all the lands to the roads he would pass a forfeiture act with a proviso to protect the holders of lands. The Government would also in all probability have to protect the holders of the land grant bonds. At present the department had no authority to investigate the subject of forfeiture and could only consider the rights of the roads. The roads had failed to meet the Government guarantee bonds, and this gave Congress the right to pass a foreclosure act. If Congress did not act he should revoke his order suspending the issuing of patents to lands of the roads and issue patents when applied for. Foreclosure could be had without Government ownership. He was strongly opposed to this. He could see no objection to the Government issuing a bond to cover the whole indebtedness and taking up the first mortgage bonds.

If the Government decided upon a foreclosure and sale it would be easy to find a corporation, or have one created, to take the roads and give a 3 per cent. bond guaranteed by the Government. If this could be done and the property taken by responsible parties, the roads could easily pay the 3 per cent. and leave a handsome profit for those operating them.

He did not believe in the extension plan. If a solvent company could be organized to take the property and make the Government the first mortgagee at 3 per cent. he saw no objection to giving them one hundred years to settle the indebtedness.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE ACT.

Western Roads Called Upon to Explain Alleged Violations.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Citations from the Inter-State Commerce Commission to appear at a special sitting of that body in Chicago on Feb. 20 were received yesterday by nearly every Western and Southwestern road having a representative in this city, the summonses setting forth that the matter under consideration will be an alleged violation of the act to regulate commerce between the States.

This case is founded on the complaint of Charles G. Freeman, a dealer in produce at Cadillac, Mich. In his charges he alleges that he is unable to compete with merchants in the same line of business at Grand Rapids and South Michigan points because of the discrimination of certain roads which refuse him proportionately as good rates to Texas as are given the others. His complaint names as respondents the Santa Fé, the Rock Island, the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the St. Louis and San Francisco, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, the St. Louis Southwestern, the Southern Pacific, and the Texas Pacific Railroad Companies.

In their answer, the roads set forth that the State of Michigan is divided by them for freight purposes by the Detroit, Grand Rapids and Michigan Road. North of this lies what is known as Detroit-Cleveland territory. From the border of this they admit they make a through rate to Texas, but declare that cities in that territory get only the sum of local tariffs to the through-rate basing points.

Will Make Personal Inspections.

The State Railroad Commission has decided that, hereafter when a petition is made by a new railroad corporation for permission to build under Section 59 of the State railroad law, that its members will make a personal inspection of the proposed route before final action is taken. On Wednesday Commissioners Beardsley and Rickard took a thirty-mile sleigh ride from Albany and over the Helderberg Mountains to Schoharie. The route traversed was that of the Albany, Helderberg, and Schoharie Railroad Company, which has applied for permission to build an electric railroad from Albany to Schoharie. There are twenty-five post offices on the proposed route.

The application is being opposed by the Delaware and Hudson Company, which alleges that there is no necessity for the proposed road.

Hearings Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—There will be a postponement of the hearings of the House Committee on Pacific Railways for two weeks. At that time Messrs. E. Ellery Anderson and ex-Congressman Coombs of New-York, receiver and Government Director respectively of the Union Pacific, and C. P. Huntington, the President of the Southern Pacific Railway, will be heard. The hearings will then be continued until all the interested parties have been given a chance to speak, so that, as Chairman Powers expresses it, "no one can complain that he has not had a day in court."

When the hearings cease the committee will begin its preparation of a bill looking to a settlement of the two railways' indebtedness to the Government.

Fighting the "Huckleberry" Franchise.

The action brought against the village of New-Rochelle by Richard Burnett and F. B. Klenke to revoke the franchise of the Huckleberry Railroad, granted in December by the Board of Trustees of that village, has been set down for trial on the 15th inst. M. J. Tierney represents the village corporation. Tierney & Halsey of New-York represent the Westchester Railway Company. Henry G. K. Heath of Pelham Manor represents the plaintiffs. Charles G. Banks is counsel for Trustees John Sheehan and C. Hobart Morgan, and John J. Crennan is counsel for Trustee Jacob Dorn. The other Trustees have not filed answers to the complaint. The plaintiffs charge that the franchise was granted fraudulently.

A Canadian Pacific Alliance.

BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 7.—The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, Detroit and Mackinaw, Flint and Père Marquette, and Canadian Pacific Railroads are said to have entered into a quadruple alliance, by which they will carry passengers and freight east and west by way of Detroit. The Detroit and Mackinaw will soon be extended from McPhee on the north to Mackinaw and from Omer on the south to Bay City, completing the lines. The South Shore is controlled by the Canadian Pacific, yet it turns over to the Michigan Central at Mackinaw more than half of its east-bound freight, instead of utilizing its own outlet by way of the Soo.

Southern Pacific Charter.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 7.—The Senate Judiciary Committee, by a vote of 5 to 2, agreed yesterday to report favorably on the bill to repeal the charter of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, which was elected President and Henry C. Urner Secretary.

—Assistant General Freight Agent Tillinghast of the Big Four has resigned and will go with Oscar G. Murray to the Baltimore and Ohio.

—An order for ten freight locomotives has been placed with the Cooke Locomotive Works by the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad.

—Edwin C. Hiser has resigned as master mechanic of the New-York Central, and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Roads.

—Stockholders of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad will hold their annual meeting on the 24th inst.

—J. B. Reynolds of Kingston was elected President of the Wilkesbarre and Northern Railroad a few days ago.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad will be held in St. Louis on March 10.

—Frank McLaughlin of Philadelphia has been elected President of the reorganized Southern Central Railroad.

—Charles T. Hancock has been elected President of the new Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company.

—R. I. Cheatham has been appointed General Agent of the Seaboard Air Line, in Atlanta.

FOOD FOR THE FIRE HORSES

Gen. La Grange Says the Grain Must Be Subject to Expert Examination—Bids for the Quarter.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met yesterday morning to continue the investigation into the charge of dereliction of duty made against J. Elliott Smith, a Superintendent of the telegraph department. Gen. La Grange and Mr. Sheffield were present. Word was sent that Mr. Smith was ill at his home, and it was necessary to postpone the proceedings.

The matter of contracts for food for the horses of the department was taken up. Gen. La Grange said that he intended that the board should not be hoodwinked into using third-class oats when first-class grain was paid for. This, he said, he understood was the case in the past, and it was to be stopped.

"I believe," he said, "that the fault lies mainly with the commanders of the different sections of the department. It seems to me that they are all too much inclined to neglect their duties and then place the fault with the old administration. We pay $18,000 a year for horses, and it must be seen that they are well fed. Every once in a while we get a bad lot of food, and if the matter is not watched the health of the department's horses will be placed in great jeopardy. If a contractor finds that he has bid too low, and if he comes out honestly and squarely and says so, we will perhaps help him out, but we will not stand poor food. Arrangements will be made with the expert examiner of the Produce Exchange to examine samples from bidders and if they are not up to the standard bids will be rejected until we get what we want."

There were two bids before the board for the supply of food for the next quarter. These were presented by John Moonan and Horace Ingersoll.

Mr. Moonan objected to the opening of his bid before the proposed inspection of samples was made, for the reason that it would be exposing his prices to other bidders. Gen. La Grange could not see it in that way and ordered the bids opened.

Moonan bid as follows: 500,000 lb of hay at 95c per 100; 100,000 lb of straw at 90c per 100; 5,000 bags of oats at 80c per bag, and 2,000 bags bran at 32c per bag.

Mr. Ingersoll's bid was: 500,000 lb of hay at 85c per 100; 100,000 lb of straw at $1 per 100; 5,000 bags of oats at 70c per bag; and 2,000 bags of bran at 29c per bag.

Mr. Ingersoll was the lowest bidder by $210, but Gen. La Grange said that if his samples were not as required he would not get the contract. He ordered Superintendent Frederick W. Meyers to collect the samples and have them submitted to the expert at the Produce Exchange. Mr. Meyers is to make a report afterward.

BROOKLYN'S NEW PARK SUPERINTENDENT

James A. Pettigrew Made a Reputation for Good Work in Chicago.

Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff has appointed James A. Pettigrew of Milwaukee as Superintendent of the Park Department, to succeed R. Ulrich, who retires from the department on Feb. 29.

Speaking of the changes, Commissioner Woodruff said he found that Mr. Pettigrew had many friends in Brooklyn. My predecessor, Mr. Squier, knew him well, and commended him highly, and assured me he was an able man. He had met Mr. Pettigrew in Chicago, where he had charge of Lincoln Park, and where his work spoke for itself. Andrew Crawford, President of the Chicago Park Commission, wrote me a letter testifying to his ability.

Mr. Pettigrew has a thorough knowledge of trees and plants, and in addition understands road building and park development. Any one who has been in Chicago and investigated his work in Lincoln Park, which included the building of the sea wall on the lake front, the construction of the lagoons for pleasure yachts, and the beautiful drive along the lake border will agree with me in saying that a more capable selection could not have been made.

STOCKS FOUND IN THE STREET

Brooklyn Man Picks up a Wallet in Which Were Many Certificates.

A. Moritz of 41 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, while walking along Court Street, near Montague, yesterday morning, picked up a long, black-leather wallet, which contained valuable papers and stock. He turned the wallet over to the police. In it were a number of newspaper clippings on the silver question. There were also three certificates of mining stock, having a face value of $11,100; 100 shares of stock in the Orinoco Mining Company, issued to C. L. Snow, at a face value of $100 each, and dated Dec. 2, 1895; a certificate of 100 shares of the Modoc Gold Mining Company, issued to Mr. Snow Nov. 18, 1895, and numbered 580, valued at $1 per share; a certificate of the Triumph Mining Company of Denver, Col., representing 1,000 shares at $1 each, and issued to G. F. Venable, March 30, 1895.

The Orinoco Company is a corporation of Wisconsin, and a prospectus shows that it holds a concession from the Government of Venezuela to develop certain mining properties in Venezuela for ninety-nine years. The police are looking for the owner.

NICARAGUA CANAL WORK

It Will Cost Nearly Double the Amount Estimated.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS

Many Difficulties That Will Have to be Met and Overcome in Building the Great Waterway.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In the judgment of the Board of Engineers which thoroughly investigated the subject last Summer, it will cost $133,472,893 to construct the Nicaragua Canal. These figures are $64,000,000 in excess of the estimates of the company which now holds a charter from Nicaragua to build the waterway.

The board which made the investigation consisted of Lieut. Col. William Ludlow of the United States Army; Mordecai Endicott, a civil engineer in the United States Navy, and Alfred Noble, also a civil engineer. The board's report, which is included in 200 pages of typewritten manuscript, was sent to-day by President Cleveland to the House.

The board sailed from Mobile, Ala., in the United States steamer Montgomery, on the 7th of May last, arriving at Greytown, Nicaragua, six days later. They returned in the Montgomery to New-York on the 21st of the following July. On the day after their arrival at Managua a special audience was accorded them by President Zelaya and Cabinet, and free use of the State telegraph and of the Government vessel on Lake Nicaragua was granted them. They were accompanied by the Chief Engineer, and an assistant, of the Maritime Company, through whose courtesy the work of investigation was greatly facilitated.

The most serious problems affecting the design and construction of the canal system at the present time, the report finds, are those involved in the heavy rainfall and consequent discharges from the lake and streams, whose variations of surface and volume must be taken into account. The rainfall record at Greytown for a period of three years shows a mean of 267 inches. A record at Rivas, on the west side, for fourteen years, gives a mean of 65 inches. In addition to these there is reliable information of precipitations of 8 degrees in an hour, of 9 degrees in nine hours, and of 35 degrees in eight days. A record of nearly twenty-five feet of water in a year on the Caribbean coast, diminished to five and a half feet between the lake and the Pacific, needs no comment to indicate the important results that must ensue with reference to matters of local drainage and engineering construction.

The report shows that the climate of Nicaragua is misunderstood. It is the continued moderation, in conjunction with the high humidity, that so seriously reduces the value of physical labor in the tropics. There has never been any yellow fever at Greytown except when imported. The heavy rainfall will increase largely the cost of excavating the deep mud at several embankment sites, in excavations, building embankments, &c. The natives are not likely to prove useful in the severe and steady work of canal construction. Jamaican negroes who have been employed on the Panama Railway are docile, and from a tropical standpoint, industrious and fairly effective. They will undoubtedly form the labor supply for the canal.

Wages are only about one-half as much as in the United States, but the efficiency of the laborers is proportionately much less. Machinery will be used largely, but will be of little value after the completion of the canal, and little, if any, will be worth removal. Its entire cost, therefore, would be charged to the canal construction making the plant cost higher than usual. There are now no shops or facilities of any kind on or near the canal line, and they will have to be supplied as adjuncts of the work. Skilled labor will have to be imported. Fuel will cost more than double. Freight on materials and supplies will increase their cost greatly, particularly if sent to interior points.

A large part of the report is devoted to a description of the character of the soil, the work necessary to be performed at points along the proposed route, and the expense attached to this work. Detailed recommendations with regard to the locks, dams, and basins follow.

The board deems it proper to make note of the facility with which a breach might be effected at any point of the long series of embankments employed in connection with the canal project. Greytown Harbor, the entrance to the harbor, as proposed by the company, the report says, is too near the angle of the coast line, and the entrance to the canal should be moved eastward about a mile and a half. The harbor throughout should be dredged to thirty feet below low water and its depth increased to six fathoms.

In regard to the Ochoa dam as proposed by the company, the report says this dam is to be a rock-fill across a powerful river on a sand foundation. A dam so constructed the commission says has no precedent, and its erection in conflict with the unknown volume of the floods presents grave difficulties.

In regard to the western division, from the Lake to Brito, the report says: "The information with reference to the site proposed for the La Flor dam indicates that its construction is impracticable, and the commission suggests an alternative low level route which offers no special difficulties in construction."

As to the terminus at Brito the commission suggests the desirability of moving it southward from the location proposed by the company. The report closes with the following general conclusion:

The official estimate of the company of $66,466,880 is insufficient for the work. In several important cases the quantities must be greatly increased, and in numerous cases the unit prices do not make proper allowance for the difference in cost of work between the United States and Nicaragua. The provisional estimate by the board is $133,472,893.

It should be understood that the existing data is inadequate as a basis for estimating the cost of many of the structures; some portions of the work may cost more, others less, but in the judgment of the board the entire project can be executed for about the total amount of its estimate. For obtaining the necessary data for the formation of a canal project, eighteen months' time, covering two dry seasons and an expenditure of $250,000 will be required.

The report will be printed.

Alleged Careless Driver Held.

Jacob Harris, a driver, thirty years old, who resides at 152 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, was held in $500 bail for examination yesterday by Justice Goetting, in the Lee Avenue Police Court.

Harris was arrested on the complaint of Albert Green of 70 North Eighth Street, who charged the prisoner with running over him at the foot of Broadway about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Green claims that Harris was carelessly driving a butcher's wagon and knocked him down, breaking his ribs and fracturing some of the bones of his foot.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Lieut Col. Thomas Ward, Assistant Adjutant General, is detailed a member of a retiring board at Fort Columbus, N. Y., vice Capt. James Fornance, Thirteenth Infantry, relieved. Capt. C. C. Byrne, Medical Department, and Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, will appear before that board.

—Orders dated Jan. 27 appointing an army retiring board to meet at Fort Porter, New-York, and directing Capt. Platt M. Thorne, Twenty-second Infantry, to appear before it, are revoked.

—Leave of Absence.—Major Eric Bergland, Corps of Engineers, two months' extension.

Navy.

—Paymaster G. H. Read has been detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. Lowndes has been ordered from the marine rendezvous at San Francisco and granted one month's leave.

—Assistant Surgeon C. P. Bagg has been detached from the Vermont and ordered to the marine rendezvous at San Francisco.

—Chief Engineer J. W. Johnson has been detached from duty at Cramps' shipyard and ordered to duty at Newport News, Va.

—Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan has been detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to Cramps' shipyard.

—Chief Engineer J. A. B. Smith has been detached from the Texas and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

—Lieut. C. E. Fox has been ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

—Carpenter S. C. Brearly has been ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

—Paymaster Stephen Rand has been ordered to the Columbia.

TOLD OF THEIR ASTRAL BODIES

James Pryse, Who Was a Co-Worker with Mme. Blavatsky, Lectures to an East Side Audience.

It was a typical east side gathering which filled Centennial Hall, 328 East Houston Street, last evening to hear James Pryse lecture on "The Masters." The meeting took place under the auspices of the White Lotus Centre Theosophical Society. Jews, Poles, Hungarians, and representatives of other nationalities assembled in the little room to hear the principles of the mystic cult, or religion, expounded by a pioneer coworker of Mme. Blavatsky.

Many learned for the first time that they possessed astral bodies, had lived before, and received instructions how they might with increased knowledge communicate while still in the flesh across land and sea with absent ones, without the medium of telegrams, letters, or telephones.

Mahatmas, said the lecturer, meant masters. They were the wise men of the East, who had taught Mme. Blavatsky. Although human, they were perfect. Such types existed in all ages, and in many countries. To reach this stage, one must be perfect, physically, mentally, and morally. Man was placed on the earth for a purpose. Perfection was his goal. This, however, could only be attained by degrees. The process was slow, and involved reincarnation during a period embracing, perhaps, millions of years.

Masters, however, said the speaker, could not make adepts; each individual, so to speak, must be his own maker. It involved an orderly process of growth. After death "astral bodies," according to their morality, enjoyed a lesser or greater "rest" in Heaven before coming back to the flesh in the period of probation.

The lecturer had every hope for the ultimate regeneration of humanity. No man becomes utterly perfect, or utterly sinful at once; there were periods of recession and advancement.

"We are the ancient Egyptians, who lived 200,000 years ago," exclaimed Mr. Pryse, with a searching look.

The younger members of the audience seemed greatly amused at this announcement, and refused to take it seriously.

The lecturer elaborated his dictum with a wealth of expression. He urged his hearers to lose no time in walking in the narrow path. Time—the saving mark—would make all greater or lesser divinities.

COMMUNICATION ON WARSHIPS

Capt. Glass of the Texas Makes Some Sensible Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Capt. Henry Glass, who commanded the Texas, and who is still on duty with that ship at Norfolk, has made an interesting suggestion to Secretary Herbert. He believes that the means of communication on board a ship of war, especially in time of action, are insufficient. The usual voice pipes and mechanical telegraphs, he says, are entirely inadequate, and on board the Texas so much work is thrown upon the central station, situated in the central passage under the protective deck, as to render the rapid and certain transmission of orders impossible.

The day has evidently passed when the Captain may mount the rigging and shout orders to his officers and men. There must be some more secretive, speedy, and accurate method of communication. Capt. Glass has suggested a telephone system, which shall connect the turrets, engine rooms, and steering chamber. He regards this method as the most efficient, but in case it be not considered desirable he thinks the Texas should be equipped with a more modern system for communication than at present, even if nothing better be supplied than voice pipes.

He has asked that communication be established in this way between the top of the pilot house and the wheel, between the conning tower and the turrets and engine room, and between the forward and after ammunition chambers.

AGAINST A BROOKLYN GAS COMPANY

The Equity, the Referee Decides, Owes More than $1,000,000.

A. P. Bates, referee in the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the Equity Gas Light Company to foreclose a mortgage for $1,000,000 on the property and franchises of the defendant, yesterday filed his report in the County Clerk's office.

The defendant held a franchise to supply gas to the entire Eastern District, and in November, 1890, entered into a contract with the Equity Gas Construction Company to put up its plant.

Mr. Bates ascertains that there is due to the trust company, as trustee for the bondholders, the amount of bonds from 1 to 1,250, aggregating in value $750,000, and in addition, the interest on these bonds from Jan. 1, 1893, amounting to $888,750. There is also due to B. I. H. Trask, $45,000 for bonds and $6,982.50 interest.

Mr. Bates reports that at the sale one-quarter of the net proceeds should first go toward satisfying the Trask bonds, and the surplus in paying off the other bonds.

NOT GUILTY OF SELLING TO A MINOR

Brooklyn Police Now Accuse Brown of Breaking the Sunday Law.

It took a jury exactly two minutes yesterday to find a verdict of acquittal in the case of John Brown, a saloon keeper of South Fifth and Hooper Streets, Brooklyn, who was tried before Justice Goetting in the Lee Avenue Police Court on a charge of selling liquor to a minor.

Lizzie Daley, eleven years old, of 385 South Fifth Street, testified that she purchased a pint of beer in the saloon a week ago last Saturday, and that she was met as she left the saloon by Policeman Burke, who asked her name and address. She added that the policeman brought her to court and told her to sign a complaint, the contents of which were not read to her.

Policeman Burke said that he had been detailed by his Captain to go to Brown's saloon and look out for "minor cases," and that after he received evidence that liquor was sold to a minor, he was put on other work.

Brown has also been charged with violating the Excise law by selling liquor Sundays.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—FELIX MORRIS IN LONDON.—Felix Morris, writing from London, says that he has been received everywhere with the utmost courtesy, and that he has been engaged to appear at the Strand Theatre next Friday evening in his old part of the Scotch Professor in "On Change." He also says that one of the most promising of the younger English playwrights, who has just finished a play for E. S. Willard, is writing one for him. Its subject is of local interest, he says, both to England and America, and, after giving it a run in England, he hopes to make his reappearance in America in this play.

—TO STAR IN COMIC OPERA.—Canary & Lederer have arranged to star Marie Dressler and Daniel Daly in a comic opera, the music of which is to be composed by Gustav Kerker, and the book by George W. Lederer and a well-known libretto author. Both Miss Dressler and Mr. Daly will, however, remain in the cast of "The Lady Slavey" this season and next, coming into the Casino as stars in the new production about March 1, 1897.

—MR. CRANE'S SHORT SEASON.—The season of William H. Crane at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will be the shortest he has played in New-York for many years. It will occupy but five weeks, three of which will have gone to-night. Mr. Crane has been unable to arrange for the extension of his time, and on Feb. 24 Mme. Duse will take his place on the Fifth Avenue stage.

—BROADWAY THEATRE.—The last performance of "An Artist's Model" will be given at the Broadway Theatre to-night, and the company will start on its tour, to complete the twenty weeks of its American engagement, on Monday. It will be succeeded at the Broadway by the Bostonians, who will revive "Robin Hood" for their entire season.

—A NEW PLAY FOR LONDON.—Charles Wyndham will follow the run of "The Squire of Dames" at his Criterion Theatre, in London, with the production of a new play by Carson and Parker, the authors of "Gudgeons." "The Squire of Dames," however, is still doing a great business in London, and the date for its withdrawal has not yet been fixed.

—"THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT."—The final performances of "The Benefit of The Doubt," one of Pinero's best plays, will be given at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon and evening. Next week "The Prisoner of Zenda" will be revived at this theatre, with the regular Lyceum company in the cast.

—"NEW NEGRO MELODIES.—Flora Irwin will sing in the second act of "Gentleman Joe," at the Bijou Theatre, to-night, two new and original darkey songs, which have been composed and written for her. They are called, "Honey, Does Yer Love Yer Man," and "Nigger with a White Spot on His Face."

—A SUCCESSFUL MELODRAMA.—"The Fatal Card" will begin its Western tour next week. The play has been presented by two companies all this season, and has proved to be so popular that Charles Frohman has decided to send it on the road with

BARBERS' ACT SUSTAINED

Decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

REGULATION OF SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

Ex-Police Sergeant Felix McKenna Reinstated — An Opinion in Favor of the Fire Commissioners.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down many decisions yesterday, the greater number of which had no interest for any one except the parties to the actions. Some of the decisions, however, were in cases of a public nature, and the following extracts from and statements about them are therefore given:

The most important decision so fas as the people of the State at large are concerned was that in the case of the People against Henry J. Havnor, who was convicted for violating the law that prohibits barbers from working after 1 o'clock P. M. Sundays. Havnor's case was intended to test the constitutionality of the law, and in passing upon his appeal attacking the law Justice Ingraham says:

There is nothing in this act that attempts to provide that the appellant shall not carry on his particular trade or calling in any manner or at any place that he pleases. He is simply prohibited from carrying on that trade on Sunday. An examination of the legislation of most if not all of the States will show that that subject was regulated by statute prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution and of the Constitution of this State, and that prohibition of work upon Sunday, more or less severe, was in force in all the States at that time, and the right of the Legislature to regulate the observance of the Sabbath has been recognized without exception by this and some of the States since the formation of our Government.

The Court holds that the Legislature has power to except New-York and Saratoga from the general provisions of the act, as it is entirely within its discretion to say how Sunday should be observed in all parts of the State. Havnor's conviction was affirmed. The entire court concurs in Justice Ingraham's opinion.

Sergt. Felix McKenna, who was tried and dismissed from the police force on charges that were the result of statements made before the Lexow investigating committee, was reinstated. Charles W. Dayton, who appeared for McKenna, argued that the Police Board proceeded in an irregular manner when it tried McKenna, and that because it did not give McKenna the two days' notice to which he was entitled under the rules of the department his dismissal should be set aside and he should be reinstated. In sustaining Mr. Dayton's argument the Court said:

In the view we have taken of this case there lies at the very beginning of it so serious an irregularity and defect that we are required to reverse the proceedings without considering the merits, and it must be understood that our decision is made solely upon the irregularity hereafter stated, and without in any way expressing an opinion as to the correctness of the proceedings after the trial was begun, or the correctness of the final decision.

The opinion then considers the rules of the Police Department, and declares that McKenna's notice should have given him one more day to prepare his case than it did. It continues:

In all cases where a man is accused of a serious crime, it is important that the rights which are guaranteed to him should be respected in the mode of investigation of the charges against him. A just regard for those rights requires that their observance should be insisted upon.

The Court dismisses the proceedings that were taken by the Police Board, and reinstates McKenna to the position that he held on the police force at the time of his dismissal in August, 1894.

In the matter of the dismissal of Peter Seery, who was head of the Bureau of Combustibles, by the Board of Fire Commissioners, the Court held that the Fire Commissioners were justified in the action that they took. Seery was dismissed for allowing permits for the sale of fireworks to be granted to persons contrary to the rules of the department. The opinion upholding the Commissioners says:

He allowed the rules to be violated and permits to be issued for tenement houses. There is nothing in the case, therefore, to warrant the court in disturbing the conclusion of the Commissioners. With the punishment awarded we have nothing to do. The Commissioners were the sole judges upon that head. If they deemed it wisest to intrust the inauguration of a better system to more efficient hands, that was within their province.

Mr. Seery was not removed for dishonesty, nor was there a suggestion against his integrity. But he had for years permitted a lax system to prevail in the bureau, and it was but unnatural that the Commissioners, in eradicating the system, should remove the person who was in the main responsible for it.

The court held in the case of Michael Maharin against William Plimley, Commissioner of Jurors, that the Commissioner has power at all times to remove his subordinates at his pleasure and without cause, and it therefore refused Maharin's application for reinstatement in the Commissioner of Jurors' office.

PRISONERS IN A COURTROOM.

The Perjury Case Against W. D. Murphy, Lawyer, and J. J. Humphrey.

Ex-Assemblyman William D. Murphy, lawyer, and John James Humphrey, his client and alleged fraudulent claimant for moneys deposited by Hugh Humphrey, his alleged uncle, in the Bank for Savings, spent Thursday night in Part III. of the Supreme Court as prisoners, being charged by Justice Dugro with perjury.

In the commitment which Justice Dugro caused to be made out at the end of the trial, the prisoners were ordered to the city prison unless they furnished bail in $3,000 each, but when John J. Burke, who tried the case, asked the Justice to allow the prisoners to spend the night in the Court House in the hope that they might avoid being locked up by furnishing bonds, yesterday morning, Justice Dugro consented and left the prisoners in the charge of Court Officers Neumann and Berrigan and Policeman De Gann.

No bondsmen appeared for the accused men up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning and they were taken to the Tombs.

The arrest of the prisoners was the termination of one of the most sensational cases on record in the County Court House. Humphrey declared that he was the heir-at-law of an uncle who had died many years ago, and who in 1849 had deposited $170 in the Bank for Savings, which, with accumulated interest, now amounts to $2,008.

Humphrey produced several Bibles said to contain the autographs of the dead uncle, which he said had been in his family for years, and which were given to him on the death of his father. Mr. Murphy also swore that these books were given to him as a part of the evidence.

The defense, however, after ransacking the country for evidences of fraud, found George L. Humphrey, who swore that Murphy visited him with a story of a claim, and that he gave Murphy the books which the plaintiff had sworn he had since 1879. He was corroborated by his brother, Arthur, from Akron, Ohio, who said that the books were identical with those he had sent to his brother George at the latter's request.

When the jury found for the defendant Justice Dugro ordered the two men under arrest for perjury committed in regard to these books.

Humphrey, the plaintiff, also swore that his mother was dead, and that his Uncle William had died without leaving issue. In refutation of this, the defense produced the mother in court. Although she did not recognize the plaintiff as her son, she was recognized by him as his mother. The defense also produced a daughter of William Humphrey, who swore that her father is alive.

Assistant District Attorney Battle said yesterday that his office is trying to get together the witnesses in the case, and that the matter will be laid before the Grand Jury.

THE STEINWAY ACCOUNTING SUIT.

Arguments on a Motion for an Order to Take Exception to a Decision.

A suit for an accounting, brought some time ago by Henry W. T. Steinway against William Steinway and Steinway & Sons, was the subject of a motion in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Lawrence.

In the suit, the plaintiff, a stockholder in the corporation of Steinway & Sons, alleged that William had sold material to the Steinway Piano Fabrik in Hamburg for less than the cost of the material, and he demanded an accounting. Justice Stover, who heard the case, dismissed the complaint, and the case was then taken to the General Term.

When the appeal was argued Chief Justice Van Brunt called the attention of the plaintiff's lawyer to the fact that he had failed to take an exception to Justice Stover's decision. The attorney replied that he would argue the case on the law and on the exceptions taken to the admission of testimony.

Mr. Hill argued yesterday in support of an order to show cause directed against the defendant to answer why an order should not be granted allowing the attorney to take exception to Justice Stover's decision. Mr. Cotterill opposed the motion, which, he said, was an unheard-of request.

Justice Lawrence said that he would be inclined not to interfere, as the case was before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, but said he would take the papers. Decision was reserved.

Seeking Possession of an Estate.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court, before Justice Lawrence, yesterday for an order to permit the inspection of a box and its contents in the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company.

The company has brought suit against Ferdinand Traud, executor of the estate of William Hartwig; Emil A. Hasse, executor of the estate of Dorothea Hartwig, and Johanna D. Makert and Frederick Kronsberg, each of whom claims the contents of the box, to have the court establish who is entitled to it. The first-named defendant made the motion for inspection.

Mr. Hartwig died several years ago, leaving the income of his estate of $80,000 to his wife for life. She died some years ago. Now each of the executors claims the box for their estates, and the two last-named defendants say it was a gift from Mrs. Hartwig to them. It is also alleged that a great part of the estate has disappeared.

A. C. Bernheim's Estate in Litigation.

Justice Lawrence heard arguments yesterday on a motion made by William M. Ivins for a stay of proceedings, pending an appeal for an order made reviving an action which the late A. C. Bernheim brought to have his accounts as trustee of the Electric Light Syndicate passed upon.

Henry C. Bernheim, as administrator of the estate of his brother, A. C. Bernheim, brought the action for revival, although the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company succeeded A. C. Bernheim as trustee.

The appeal was to the effect that the trust company should be substituted as plaintiff, as there was no trust property in the hands of the administrator.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer opposed the motion, claiming that a short time before his death A. C. Bernheim testified before a referee that he had $90,000 of the trust's funds.

Decision was reserved.

Hugh O'Rourke Declared Incompetent.

The inquiry into the mental condition of ex-Roundsman Hugh O'Rourke, who was retired from the police force in December, 1895, as incompetent from illness, was continued before a Sheriff's jury to-day.

The only witness examined was Hugh O'Rourke, nephew of the ex-Roundsman. He said that he had attended his uncle, and had to dress and undress him, bathe him, and watch him constantly.

The jury found that Hugh O'Rourke was incompetent, and unable to take care of his estate or person, and placed the value on his property as follows: A house valued at $25,000, subject to a mortgage of $18,000; mortgages on other property worth $10,000, and $3,000 in bank, and also a pension from the Police Department for life of $750 a year.

Heavy Damages for an Accident.

The suit of Barbara Weber, as administratrix of the estate of her husband, Frederick Weber, against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, was concluded yesterday after a four days' trial before Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court.

Weber was struck by a cable car at Eighty-seventh Street and Third Avenue on October 6, 1894. His knee was badly injured, but he recovered. He died of consumption on June 2, 1895. Experts testified that his knee became fertile with tuberculosis bacilli after the accident and that the result was his death.

The jury gave a verdict for $6,000.

Buddenklepper's Demurrer Overruled.

Judge Cowing, in Part II. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday, overruled the demurrer interposed by William F. Buddenklepper of 1,740 Lexington Avenue to the indictment charging him with arson in the first degree.

Buddenklepper was ordered to plead to the indictment next Monday.

He was arrested on Jan. 30 on a charge of having set fire on Aug. 21, 1895, to his upholstery shop at 232 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on which he had $4,000 insurance.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Adolph Odendahl, a boy, died in September, 1895, after taking a dose of Epsom salts, in which it was afterward discovered there was a quantity of strychnine. The drug was bought from Louis Weismann and Robert P. Mullenbach, druggists, and Mrs. Katherine Odendahl, the mother, and administratrix of the estate of the dead boy, has sued the druggists in the Supreme Court for $25,000 damages, alleging that they were careless in putting up the medicine.

—Judge Newburger, in Part III. of the General Sessions Court yesterday, sentenced John Mitchell to five years' imprisonment in State prison. Mitchell was convicted of breaking into the house of Andrew Connick of 273 West Seventy-third Street and stealing a gold necklace and a watch belonging to Miss Connick. Mr. Connick was a member of the Grand Jury at the time.

—Judge McMahon, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, dismissed the indictment against Matthew J. Newell, who died two years ago, for alleged excise violation. The indictment was filed Oct. 23, 1888, and was known in the District Attorney's office as the "fatal case," because a number of people connected with the case have died since the indictment was filed.

—Judge McMahon, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday committed to the Tombs Walter Gott, twenty years old, of 455 West Thirty-sixth Street, who was charged with burglary. Gott was surrendered by his bondsman, Stephen Crowther of 356 West Thirty-fifth Street, because he was afraid the man was about to leave town.

—The Grand Jury found an indictment yesterday for grand larceny in the second degree, second offense, against James Gaugherty, alias James Farrell, who was arrested three days ago for stealing a gold watch from the jewelry store of Philip Leidesdorf, at 818 Sixth Avenue, on Feb. 1.

—Stephen Ryan, who was convicted in the Supreme Court Thursday of murder in the second degree, in killing James Walsh, a sailor in the United States Navy, in a saloon at 34 Bayard Street, on June 22, 1895, was sentenced by Justice Smyth yesterday to imprisonment for life.

—Charles Janes, alias Jack Shepard, pleaded not guilty in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to having burglar's tools in his possession. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler was assigned to defend him. When arrested he had a quantity of dynamite in a valise.

—Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, sentenced Thomas Hogan, yesterday to five years' imprisonment in State prison for an assault on Policeman Howard, in the restaurant at Third Avenue and

CHILDREN OF OUR POOR

Charles Loring Brace Tells of Places Where Good Work Can Be Done.

A DIFFICULT EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM

Parental Neglect and Degradation—Societies That Are Trying to Remedy Them and What Is Being Done.

"Industrial and Benevolent Schools in New-York" was the subject of the seventh of the weekly lectures under the auspices of the Committee on Education of the Public Education Association yesterday afternoon, in the hall of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, Miss Cornelia E. Marshall the Secretary of the association, presiding.

Charles Loring Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, was the chief speaker.

"The question of the training and education of the children of poverty and neglect belongs," he said, "to the most difficult problem of human society. Crime is in the nature of a contaminating disease, readily caught, and when the germs have taken effect, difficult to eradicate. As is the case in diphtheria and other children's diseases, the time of greatest danger to humanity is from five years to fourteen. The children of shiftless and ignorant parents cannot forcibly be removed from this contamination, and the only hope of saving them is to help and strengthen their moral character, so that they may withstand the germs of vice and crime among which they live.

"This is the problem before us—How to minister to the young mind diseased; how to prevent the attack of the malady; how to meet the neglect of the parents without lessening parental responsibility; how to manage large numbers of children in a system which shall be in accordance with the laws and customs of society, and at the same time shall regard the peculiarities of each individual child, and all in harmony with the great principles of human nature.

"These problems are more complex and difficult in New-York than in any other city, because of the density of our population. New-York City is cramped into so small a space by our rivers that, except in one direction—to the northward—we have no suburbs. As a consequence, the population of a town is crowded into one square block. In the tenement districts the average number of people in one house of the usual twenty-five-foot front is 43. In a block of houses it is 3,000 to 5,000, depending on the size of the block, while, in a square mile of the lower east side of our city, there are herded together 412,000 souls. There is nothing like this crowding together of people in any other city in the world. This density is twice that of Brooklyn, Chicago, Philadelphia, London, Paris, or Hongkong.

"Can we grasp the fearful meaning of this—the awful suffering and want hidden away in these dark tenements; the thousands and thousands of ignorant, brutalized men and women struggling day and night to keep alive by what they can earn in this fearful competition for work? It is said, and I believe with truth, that among the more than 100,000 Russian and Austrian Jews, who are making their living, such as it is, in the sweatshops and tenement-house factories of like order, and that they may live it is necessary to take work home and make the women and children help. By threats of fines to be imposed upon the parents or by the efforts of the school visitors, some of these children are induced to attend school.

"Nor is the need of such effort for the children confined to the lower east side. There is the same need among the Italians of the lower central districts, south of Houston Street, where, it is said, they number some 50,000.

"The people, in their native state, are as ignorant, prejudiced, and brutalized as the Russian and Austrian Jews, and apparently as hopeless to Americanize. But in our work among them, we have been greatly encouraged to find that, with judicious and careful training, they develop great capacity for skilled labor.

"There is another great colony of Italians in the upper east side, from One Hundredth to Fifty-first Street and Sixteenth Street. Here the wondering American may find all the customs, vices, superstitions, and curious old ceremonies of the most benighted peasantly of Italy.

"If these districts of our city seem too far distant to be interesting to us, though but a mile or so from our doors, let us examine the tenement districts at our very doors. The Five Points, Baldwin of the Amity Methodist Church, in West Fifty-third Street, has just completed a sociological house-to-house canvass of part of the Fifteenth Assembly District. He reports that the ignorance and shiftlessness of these people are appalling, and that of the 2,100 children counted, 700—being one-third of the whole number—do not attend any school. He states that the crowding of people in the tenements in the district from Forty-fourth to Fifty-sixth Street, west of Ninth Avenue, is as great as anywhere in the city, excepting the lower east side, and yet among this great tenement population there is no Christian altruistic effort for the improvement of these people outside of the Catholic Church, except one small mission and one industrial school of the Children's Aid Society. In that district alone there cannot be less than 2,000 children who attend no school, either lay or religious.

"As an instance of this benightedness it was found that, of the 200 children from eight to thirteen years of age, who were induced to come to an industrial school recently opened in Sixty-fourth Street, west of Tenth Avenue, not ten had ever attended any school or had even the most elementary knowledge.

"When we consider that this locality is almost within a stone's throw of the wealthy and enlightened west end district, we see the extraordinary demarcation of light and shade in the make-up of our city.

"To the eastward of us the same general conditions prevail. In all the eastern water front are blocks of densely-crowded tenements. Here is the great German colony, flanked by Hungarians at the south at First Street, and Bohemians at the north around Seventy-third Street.

"All along this district the school accommodations are inadequate to the demands, except only in the Thirteenth Ward. It is a fact that in the tenement districts children are turned away from the Primary schools because every seat is occupied.

"What is to become of the 50,000 children who cannot get into the schools? They must necessarily acquire idle habits, which later are likely to develop into truancy and vagrancy, or they are put at work in the slavery of the sweat shops.

"It is to reach these neglected children, as well as those who through misfortune are too ragged, dirty, and hungry to attend the public schools, that the Benevolent Schools of the Children's Aid Society and Female Guardian Society were established. There will always be a numerous class whose children will require the care of benevolent people.

"It is to this class that the Benevolent Schools minister. Their homes must be visited, and friendly relations established between the mothers and teachers. When necessary, aid in the form of employment should be given and is given over and over again.

"Forty-two years ago the first Benevolent School was organized; there are now thirty-five such schools, as well as a number of kindergartens, and they reach some 20,000 children annually. The evening schools are an important part of the work of the Children's Aid Society, especially for the older girls, who have passed from the day schools, and are now at work through the day."

Dr. Henry C. Houghton also spoke briefly. He contended that no school can be benevolent that is not also industrial, fitting the child for a useful place in the work of life.

Funeral of Rev. John W. Trimble.

The funeral of the Rev. John William Trimble, who expired suddenly on Monday evening, in an elevated train at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, took place yesterday, from Grace Church. The funeral was private, only the immediate relatives and a number of clergymen, who were intimate friends of the deceased, being present.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Stephen Baldwin, Bishop Potter's chaplain, who was assisted by the Rev. G. F. Nelson, the Bishop's Secretary, and the Rev. Melville Baily of Grace Church. The burial was at Greenwood Cemetery.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Block Front on Amsterdam Avenue Sold—Water-front Property at Auction.

Mr. F. J. Creveling has sold for ex-Judge Leo C. Dessar to James Butler the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets, 201.10 by 125. The price is not stated, but is believed to be about $130,000.

Messrs. Folsom Brothers have sold for the H. H. English estate to Dr. Benjamin F. Curtis, at $50,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 7 East Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. E. J. Sause has sold for Mrs. George H. Richardson to J. & R. Burns, at $52,000, the six-story brick warehouse, 542 Greenwich Street, extending to 521 Washington Street, 25 by 155.

Messrs. Hagan & Campbell, with Thomas R. Loughran, have sold for William H. Niebuhr to Lulu McDermott, at $23,500, the five-story single flat, 13 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 19.11 by 100, part payment being made with the four-story flat, with store, 703 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, at $12,000.

Messrs. A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold for I. & L. Stern to Mrs. Caroline A. Finch at about $20,000 two houses on Summerfield Avenue, at Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has leased the corner banking room and the greater part of the second and third floors in the old Mutual Life Insurance Company Building, at 146 Broadway, for ten years. The company will move into its new quarters on May 1.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure, at $8,500, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth Wilson, the plot on the east side of Avenue B, 51.2 feet north of Eighteenth Street, 51 by 129 to East River by about 51 by 99, with full riparian rights.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Sheriff, Grand, Broome, and Columbia Streets, a three-story iron storage house, by R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand Street, owner; cost, $10,000.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Cedar Place, a one-story frame shed, by James G. Patton of 2,071 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $25.

Westchester Terrace and Throgg's Neck Road, Lot No. 77, a three-story brick dwelling, by William Lynch of Westchester Avenue, owner; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 10 to 18 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, five five-story brick flats, by W. Ueckermann of 1,333 Fifth Avenue, owner; cost, $90,000.

Nos. 507 and 509 East Seventieth Street, a one-story frame shed, by John Lukausch of 436 East Seventy-second Street; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,116 Third Avenue by John G. Williamson of 101 West Ninety-first Street, alterations to a two-story frame store and lofts; cost, $400.

No. 210 Bowery, by Bernard J. McCann of 128 West Thirteenth Street, alterations to store and loft, four-story brick building; cost, $250.

No. 206 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, by Leopold Brand of 206 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 280 South Street and 566 Water Street, by Elizabeth B. Delafield of 11 West Forty-fifth Street, alterations to a one-story brick warehouse and storage; cost, $19,000.

No. 311 Avenue B, by Byron Green, Jr., of 550 Park Avenue, alterations to a one-story frame shed; cost, $50.

No. 214 Broadway, by National Park Bank, alterations to a five-story brick and marble office building; cost, $4,000.

No. 271 Bleecker Street, by Samuel Luckey, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $800.

Willis Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, by Lena M. Hapfeld of 377 Willis Avenue, alterations to a one-story and basement brick store and dwelling; cost, $3,500.

No. 420 East Forty-eighth Street, by Valentine Moeslein of 402 East Fifty-first Street, alterations to a three-story brick factory; cost, $900.

No. 143 West Forty-seventh Street, by Timothy Keeley of 246 Waverley Place, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $3,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 7.

RIVINGTON ST, 169; Frederick Kraemer to Augusta Kraemer $1
38TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 4th Av, 15.6x98.9; Samuel S. Abbott and wife to William C. Martin 1
23D ST, s s, 33.4 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; Henry E. Giraud and others to Francis J. Cushman 14,250
70TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x100; James F. S. Woolley and wife to Edward Hirsh 1
57TH ST, 536 West; William H. Peck and wife to Charles D. Bornemann 15,500
WEST END AV, s w corner of 93d St, 51.2x100; Joseph E. Weed to the Amsterdam Investment Company 1
SAME PROPERTY; Clarence F. True and wife to Joseph E. Weed 1
86TH ST, 160 West; Olivia P. Hoe to Ellen L. Mahan 32,500
72D ST, n s, 344 ft w of 9th Av, 22x102.2; James W. Alexander and wife to Nellie C. Harpur 72,000
BROADWAY, e s, 77.10 ft s of 55th St, 25x86.8; Donald McLean, referee, to John McClure 5,000
48TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Augusta Handte to Augusta Flehrmann 1
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 73d St, 17.2x80; James F. McElvare and wife to Mary Robbins 1
AVENUE A, n w corner of 85th St, 27.2x94; John Finkbeiner and wife to Ernest Finkbeiner 1
85TH ST, n s, 294 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Herman Cohen to Samuel J. Cohen 20,500
53D ST, n s, 157.6 ft e of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; Robert Greenthal to Louisa Lewis. 2,000
40TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; John Niale to James McClenahan 1
50TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of 2d Av, 18.6x100.5; Eugene Framel and wife to Augusta Goodman 1
5TH AV, s e corner of 102d St, 100.11x100; Teresa Wallach to George F. Johnson 1
160TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Benjamin Comer 1,050
5TH AV, n e corner of 114th St, 25x irregular; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to George W. Bashford 45,000
104TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Seth M. Norton to Joseph J. Schreiner and another 1,050
116TH ST, 104 and 106 East; Margaret C. Dwyer to Mary H. Lester 1
5TH AV, n w corner of 134th St, 24.11x irregular; also, s s of 131st St, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Mary H. Lester to Margaret C. Dwyer 5,000
114TH ST, 19 East; Laura S. W. Lake and another to Henry Dale 1
97TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 60x100.11; Seth M. Milliken to Margaretta Diehl and another 10
5TH AV, n w corner of 134th St, 24.11x irregular; also, s s of 131st St, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; James F. Lester and others to M. C. Dwyer 1
97TH ST, 155 East; Abraham Krone and wife to Watson J. Turnbull 1
132D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 100x99.11; Thomas E. Waring to Katherine W. Korup 1
LOTS 8, 28 to 40, and 47, and other property, map of estate of Susannah Mildeberger; Ahlan S. Beekman to Gerard Beekman 1
146TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of road or public drive, 99.11; also, e s, 24.11 ft s of 146th St, 75x100; Edward Uhl to Frank L. Smith 1
WEST END AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x100; Alexander Walker and others to John Welcker 100
100TH ST, 72 West; Joseph Rosenfeld to Lippman Tannenbaum 1
137TH ST, 321 West; Catharine M. Carlin to W. E. Busby 10
181ST ST, n s, 60 ft e of Audubon Av, 40x100; Charles E. Runk to Charles P. Kelly and another 10
LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 225 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Alfred Ericson and wife to Alfred L. Nelson 1
LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 175 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Alfred Ericson and wife to Wesley Brown 1
LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 200 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Alfred Ericson and wife to John A. Benson 1
HENRY ST, 222; Nathan Peyser and wife to Gerson Krakower and others 30,000
FRANKLIN ST, s s, 143.6 ft e of Church St, 24.6x100; John Mack to Jenny P. Mack 1
85TH ST, n s, 185.7 ft w of Park Av, 25x102.2; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Gertrude L. S. Sills 1
HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 125 ft n of 141st St, 300x100; George L. Lawrence.... 78,000
LOTS 105, 106, and 382, map of part of the Hunt estate; Edward J. Cahill and wife to Charles F. Cahill ..... ₹80

Recorded Leases.

BRIEL, William, to Adolph Danziger; 40 Essex St, 5 years $375

Recorded Mortgages.

BORNEMANN, Charles D., to William H. Peck; 536 West 55th St, 1 year $2,000
BARTHOLD, Rodolfo G., and wife, to Cecelia L. de Nottbeck; 262 West 23d St, 5 years 10,000
BARRY, Frederick J., to Harry Held; 44 East 85th St, notes 401
BUTLER, Marion V., to New-York Life Insurance Company; s s of Walker St, 36 ft e of Courtlandt Alley, 3 years.. 75,000
BROWN, Rhene S., and husband, to Charles D. Valentine; n w e of Webster Av, 16.4 ft n of Cole St, 5 years..... 5,500
COOGAN, Matthew, and wife, to The Bradley & Currier Company, Limited;

City Real Estate for Sale.

Purchasers of Real Estate

who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.

CAPITAL,.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS,.....$1,250,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

AMERICAN BASEMENT, 4½-STORY, 18x60, first-class house; decorated; gas fixtures and fireplace; three bathrooms; 93d St., near West End Av. and station. STEVENS, 93d and Columbus Av.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE.—By Augustus Taber, handsome country seat at Westchester, New-York, on Long Island Sound, containing 58 acres of upland and 28 acres of salt meadow, with water grant; terms reasonable; for particulars and maps address MERRITT E. HAVILAND, Attorney, 32 Nassau St., New-York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

THE BRYANT BUILDING.

Some of the best offices in this building are to be let this year upon exceptionally advantageous terms.

There is no more desirable locality in the business part of the city. The building, at the corner of Nassau and Liberty, is next to the Real Estate Exchange, three blocks from Wall Street, and one from Broadway. Light and air on four sides—no inner offices, no wells. Everything up to date and modern.

Apply to Janitor on the Premises, 55 LIBERTY ST.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO LET.

Printed lists can be obtained from

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

659 Fifth Ave. (Offices) 111 Broadway.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BASTIAN, Elizabeth, to James W. Hyde.. $2,000
CRONLY, John E., to executors of Joel P. Stilwell 2,750
EINSTEIN, Edwin, to David L. Einstein. 115,000
FINKBEINER, John, to Margaretha Finkbeiner 1
LATHROP, William G., Jr., trustee of John M. Myer, to Lottie L. Nowland.... 1
MAYER, Fredericke, to Isaac Puneneorg 9,000
SWANTON, Margaret C., to John and Gertrude Schlelop 2,300
SOLES-COHEN, Lucia M., to Elise Schonfeld 1,300
WILKINS, Morris, executor, &c., to Edward L. Ludlow 10,000
SAME to Mary L. Hall 6,000

Lis Pendens.

MONROE ST, 96; David Stevenson Brewing Company against Louis Meryash and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
JACKSON AV, e s, 225 ft n of Home St, 25x87.6; Joseph Hlawatsch against Margaret Strese, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
13TH ST, s s, 299.3 ft w of 2d Av, 21.5 ft front; Alphonse H. Alker against Alexis C. Audifred, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
WILLIAM ST, 5 and 7; South William St, 1 and 3; Charles C. Marsh against Marie L. Dewsnap and others, (action to declare lien.)
ARTHUR AV, w s, 200 ft s of 187th St, 25x124; Antonio Lucitti against Angiosa Sarone, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
89TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 87 ft front; John D. Wendell against Elizabeth J. Willwood and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

111TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 34x100; John Allan against Charles H. Bailey, owner and contractor $1,385
SAME PROPERTY; Frederick Brandt against same 286
LUDLOW ST, 90; Frederick Brandt against David Amolsky, owner and contractor 30
BROADWAY, e s, entire front between 44th and 45th Sts; L. J. Wing & Co. against Oscar Hammerstein, owner and contractor 514
GREENWICH ST, 205; Adam McKee against John McGinnis, lessee and contractor 21
11TH ST, 131 to 135 West; Joseph Rosenzweg against Edward Judson, owner and contractor 122

POLICE BOARD AND EXCISE

What Commissioner Roosevelt Says of Provisions That Should Be Enacted to Aid the Department.

The Police Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, received a communication from Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Excise Reform Association, stating that the association had protested against certain suggested amendments to the Raines bill, and inclosing a copy of a new bill which has been submitted by the association to the authorities at Albany.

Commissioner Roosevelt said that the board could not take sides for or against any particular measure. "It is strongly to our interest," said Mr. Roosevelt, "in having the law easy of enforcement. Whatever the hours of closing are, there should be provision made giving the police the right to enter a building where liquor is sold at any time and to empower the police to make saloon keepers throw up their blinds, so that we can see the interior. The license should also be revoked on a double conviction for the sale of liquor, whether by the bar or the proprietor. Proprietors of saloons are the ways Sundays and let their bartenders be arrested."

The Commissioners dismissed Patrolman James P. Oates of the Leonard Street Station, who was arrested by Capt. Cross a few nights ago for being drunk and disorderly in the station house. There were fourteen charges against Oates for various delinquencies.

Acting Captain Young of the Elizabeth Street Station asked the Commissioners to give him another examination for promotion to Captain. Young was one of the thirty-eight Sergeants examined at Headquarters last Monday. He had suffered from dyspepsia and was taken sick while the examination was going on and was unable to finish his papers. President Roosevelt said he had investigated Young's case and found that he was ill during the examination. The board granted his request.

The case of Sergt. Hasslacher of the Third Inspection District, who was unable to appear for the examination on account of an attack of rheumatism, was also brought to the attention of the Commissioners. He will likewise have an opportunity to be examined.

After the regular meeting the Commissioners went into an executive session, at which Mr. Parker was present. The subject of promotions was discussed, and it was decided that the Commissioners themselves would make up the percentages attained in the competitive examination of Sergeants for Captaincies and of Captains for Inspectorships.

Brooklyn Liquor Text-Books.

The controversy between the members of the Brooklyn Board of Education and Controller Palmer as to the raising of funds to purchase text books, in accordance with the Ainsworth law, is still on. Controller Palmer wrote yesterday to Secretary Brown of the Board of Education, saying that the purchase of the books would have to be made from the funds already appropriated by the Board of Estimate.

Controller Palmer is positive that he has no authority to issue the money to pay for the books.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORNELL SITE.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified December 18th, 1895, and the other is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Croton Aqueduct. Michael T. Daly, Commissioner, Maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified December 18th, 1895.

The real estate shown on said maps is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading westerly from said Wood's Bridge; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcel No. 1, south 80 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 59 feet; thence south 7 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 91.70 feet to a corner; thence still along the boundary of said Parcel No. 1, leaving it and crossing the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge, south 6 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 611.90 feet to the southerly side of said highway, thence still along the southerly side of said highway, south 77 degrees 30 minutes west 230.60 feet to the southeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid highway and another highway leading southerly from the first-named highway; thence across the aforesaid highway south 79 degrees 15 minutes west 48.18 feet to the northwesterly corner formed by the aforesaid two highways, which point is also the northeasterly corner of Parcel No. 16; thence along the westerly side of the second aforesaid highway which is the northeasterly line of Parcel No. 16, south 8 degrees 25 minutes east 126.40 feet; thence south 6 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 215.70 feet to the northerly bank of a mill pond and Cross river; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly bank of said mill pond as it winds and turns, and the southerly boundaries of Parcels Nos. 16, 15, 14 and 11 to the westerly side of a dam over Cross river; thence along the said side of said dam to the centre of Cross river; thence westerly and northerly along said centre of said river to Parcel No. 7; thence westerly along southerly boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 32 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west 68.27 feet; thence south 89 degrees 59 minutes west 211.20 feet; thence south 82 degrees 20 minutes west 221.60 feet; thence south 80 degrees 30 minutes west 202.40 feet; thence south 77 degrees 53 minutes west 91.45 feet; thence south 80 degrees 53 minutes west 282.66 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7; thence across a road or highway leading westerly from the aforesaid highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge; thence again along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 31 minutes west 275.12 feet to the easterly bank of the Croton river; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 and the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, approximately the following courses and distances: North 74 degrees 19 minutes east 100 feet; thence north 54 degrees 12 minutes east 168.63 to the southerly side of the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge near the southwesterly corner of Wood's Bridge; thence leaving Parcel No. 7 and across the said highway north 57 degrees 39 minutes east 27.61 feet to the point or place of beginning; containing 121.905 acres more or less, together with all right, title and interest in and to so much of the Croton river and Cross river bounding or lying in front of the above-described tract of land.

Reference is made to said map for a more detailed description of the parcels to be acquired.

The remaining one of said maps filed as aforesaid on December 18, 1895, is entitled: "Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer Croton Aqu.: Michael T. Daly, Commissioner; property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Golden's Bridge, and in the Village of Katonah, Town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified February 6, 1895."

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term real estate is defined in said act) situate, lying and being in the Town of Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, described as follows:

PARCEL NOS. 65 AND 66.

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly line of the highway (which runs in front of the estate of Joseph Benedict) with the westerly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 13 minutes 45 seconds east 71.99 feet to the most southeasterly corner of said Benedict's property; thence continuing still along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 32 minutes east 79.99 feet; thence north 18 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 97.18 feet; thence north 30 degrees 54 minutes east 74.41 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line of said railroad along the land of the estate of said Benedict and the estate of A. H. Todd, north 84 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 201.27 feet; thence north 7 degrees 33 minutes east 146.72 feet; thence north 5 degrees 19 minutes east 283.79 feet to the land of George D. Pierce; thence south 87 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 139.37 feet; thence south 87 degrees 7 minutes west 176.14 feet; thence south 87 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds west 182.02 feet; thence south 85 degrees 49 minutes west 164.49 feet; thence south 89 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 101.71 feet; thence south 86 degrees 42 minutes west 170.83 feet; thence south 86 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 168.50 feet; thence south 82 degrees 20 minutes west 98.60 feet; thence north 78 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 50.84 feet south 89 degrees 29 minutes west 103.68 feet; thence south 8 degrees 26 minutes west 59.06 feet; thence south 4 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west 61.32 feet; thence south 1 degree 3 minutes west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 105.50 feet; thence south 81 degrees 2 minutes west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 43 minutes west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 19 minutes west 167.70 feet; thence south 6 degrees 1 minute east 137.37 feet to the southerly line of the highway aforesaid; thence crossing said highway south 6 degrees 1 minute east 33.53 feet to the southerly line thereof; thence north 77 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds east along the said southerly line of said highway 581.4 feet; thence north 75 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 201.36 feet; thence north 77 degrees 45 minutes east 111.72 feet; thence north 67 degrees 41 minutes east 120.52 feet; thence north 75 degrees 58 minutes east 140.3 feet; thence south 88 degrees 3 minutes east 211.53 feet; thence south 89 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 36.48 feet; thence north 72 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east 85.3 feet; thence north 70 degrees 42 minutes east 104.89 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1.647 acres of the highway (Parcel No. 65) and 33.336 acres of Benedict estate (Parcel No. 66), or a total of 34.983 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge designated on the aforesaid map as Parcels Nos. 67 to 73, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly boundary of the land of the estate of A. H. Todd (Parcel No. 69) and the northwesterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence north 69 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west along the land of Geo. E. Todd and estate of A. H. Todd, 261.68 feet; thence leaving said boundary south 89 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 278.99 feet; thence north 59 degrees 37 minutes west 1231.67 feet; thence south 8 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east 555.68 feet; thence south 25 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds west 450.07 feet; thence north 61 degrees 3 minutes 30 seconds west 619.7 feet; thence north 5 degrees 52 minutes east 116.12 feet; thence north 4 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds east 268.39 feet more or less to the east bank of the Croton river; thence northerly, easterly, northwesterly, southerly, northwesterly, easterly, southerly, northerly along the easterly or left bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns along Parcels Nos. 67, 70, 71, 72 and 73 to the southwesterly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southeasterly along said right-of-way line of said railroad, 173.78 feet to the westerly line of the highway known as the road to Golden's Bridge; thence south 19 degrees 29 minutes west 268.04 feet along said westerly line of said highway and Parcel No. 73; thence south 17 degrees 50 minutes west still along said highway and Parcel No. 72 272.65 feet; thence south 13 degrees 3 minutes west 94.48 feet; thence south 18 degrees 35 minutes west 215.99 feet; thence south 25 degrees 35 minutes west 232.03 feet; thence south 44 degrees 12 minutes west 144.45 feet; thence south 20 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds west 271.64 feet; thence south 14 minutes west 58.92 feet; thence south 12 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds east 189.48 feet; thence south 37 degrees 5 minutes 30 seconds east 194.92 feet; thence south 10 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds west 46.11 feet; thence south 15 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 50.12 feet; thence south 41 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west 30.11 feet along said Parcel No. 72 to Parcel No. 71; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 71 south 44 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 129.09 feet; thence south 27 degrees 37 minutes west 276.33 feet; thence south 21 degrees 40 minutes west 262.89 feet; thence south 22 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds west 199.62 feet; thence south 55 degrees 5 minutes west 32.49 feet; thence south 49 degrees 7 minutes west 285.26 feet; thence south 45 degrees 48 minutes west 203.86 feet; thence south 48 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds west 44.48 feet; thence south 41 degrees 43 minutes west 211.26 feet; thence south 30 degrees 23 minutes west 110.16 feet; thence south 11 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds east 28.63 feet; thence south 25 degrees 35 minutes east 80.61 feet; thence south 18 degrees 29 minutes east 106.15 feet; thence south 10 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 220.18 feet; thence south 19 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 206.35 feet to Parcel No. 70; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 70 south 25 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds east 211.93 feet; thence south 5 degrees 54 minutes east 53.77 feet; thence south 12 degrees 30 minutes east 160.31 feet; thence south 1 degree 11 minutes 30 seconds east 574.70 feet; thence south 5 degrees 50 minutes east 235.14 feet; thence south 5 degrees 17 minutes east 210 feet; thence north 81 degrees 54 minutes west 3.17 feet; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 69 south 4 degrees 35 minutes 30 seconds east 85.20 feet; thence south 23 degrees 50 minutes east 38.88 feet; thence south 30 degrees 38 minutes 30 seconds east 111.16 feet; thence south 34 degrees 25 minutes east 59.59 feet; thence south 30 degrees 27 minutes east 88.06 feet to the westerly line of the right-of-way of the railroad aforesaid; thence south 24 degrees 55 minutes west along said westerly right-of-way of said railroad 354.80 feet; thence south 20 degrees 53 minutes west 163.08 feet; thence south 26 degrees 13 minutes west 587.95 feet; thence south 29 degrees 9 minutes west still along said right-of-way 116.58 feet to the place of beginning; containing 413.959 acres.

Also the parcel of real estate on Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcel No. 74, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the northerly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad and the westerly line of the highway leading to Katonah; thence north 38 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds west along said right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad 56.06 feet; thence still along said right-of-way line north 34 degrees 31 minutes west 110.37 feet to the left bank of the Croton river; thence northeasterly along said left bank of said river 294.7 feet to the aforesaid highway; thence south 73 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 66.71 feet along said highway; thence south 40 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 38.43 feet; thence south 16 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 84.55 feet; thence south 22 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 221.22 feet; thence south 29 degrees 44 minutes west 120.25 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1.039 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Nos. 75 to 82, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the easterly line of the highway leading south to Katonah, with the southerly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southeasterly along the southerly right-of-way line of said railroad in several courses, as follows: South 54 degrees 47 minutes east 38 feet, south 60 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 70.06 feet, south 64 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 67.06 feet, south 71 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 80.19 feet, south 74 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds east 243.86 feet, south 75 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds east 8.12 feet, south 63 degrees 20 minutes east 180.26 feet, south 54 degrees 19 minutes east 115.03 feet, south 46 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east 66.46 feet, south 41 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east 60.75 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line, south

SAYS JAMESON IS A HERO

The Fight at Krugersdorp Described by a Participant.

EXPECTED HELP THAT NEVER CAME

After a Desperate Fight Against Overwhelming Odds, Lack of Ammunition Forced the Invaders to Surrender.

Capt. Thatcher, who accompanied Dr. Jameson on his now famous ride—or raid—and who managed not to land with that hero in the jail at Johannesburg, has been interviewed by a representative of The Cape Times. His narrative is so picturesque and so characteristically British in form and sentiment that its reproduction even at this late date is well worth while.

"On Sunday afternoon," Capt. Thatcher began, "the column started. Having heard of the move, I joined them as they were crossing the border on Monday afternoon. I was up in Malmani district looking after some gold properties which are now all confiscated. The column was riding along about 600 strong. There were also about 100 Kafirs leading horses, three mule wagons, eight Maxims, and three Whitworth guns. I was attached to Sir John Willoughby as volunteer aide de camp. All Monday and Monday night we cantered along over the veldt, hardly stopping to eat or sleep though we had plenty of stores."

"Stop a moment; did you hear Jameson's speech, and were you under the impression that the column was going to fight some Kafir chief?"

"Ridiculous rubbish. I know perfectly well what we were going to do, and so did every other man in the column. Jameson's speech was before I joined—quite at the beginning. I was told all about it, and I know that he explained things thoroughly, and told any one whose heart was not with the movement to go back."

"A Reuter message also states that Jameson brought up the troop with promises that the High Commissioner was going to send up imperial troops to meet them?"

"All lies! Absolute lies from beginning to end. We counted on Johannesburg moving out to support us, but we expected no other help from mortal man."

"Did the column realize that it had thrown everything official up, and was going in on its own account under no authority?"

"Absolutely."

"What happened next?"

"We continued on Tuesday without a pause. It was very hot in the day, and bitterly cold on the veldt at night."

"When was the first shot fired?"

"On Tuesday night, or rather at 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when we were about twenty miles from Krugersdorp. We were riding on in bright moonlight when first fired on. Hitherto it had been level, rolling veldt, but here were some rather higher hills, and from these we were fired on."

"You are certain that the Boers fired the first shot?"

"Certainly. It was from about 600 yards range. The hill position was a good one, as were all the positions they chose. We at once replied by bringing the Maxims into action. After an hour and a half of pretty steady firing we silenced them, and they cleared. When the firing was on, bullets were whistling all round us, but nobody was hit. I suppose the moonlight and the spattering of the Maxims spoiled their practice."

"Describe your men firing. Did they dismount? One account says they were too tired."

"Oh, our men dismounted and fired across the horses."

"After the firing was over?"

"We went past the position they had vacated, and about five miles further on, and then laagered for the night. But we only stopped about two hours, and very few of us got any sleep. It was a choice between sleeping and eating, and most of us were nervous. We started again just after daybreak and pushed on hard. About noon we came to a store only about six miles from Krugersdorp. Here we fed and then marched straight on the town.

"The first sight of the houses seemed to bring Johannesburg very near to us. As we came within range of the town we were fired on from all sides, but Jameson gave strict orders that the guns should not play on the town at all for fear of injuring the non-combatants. There was one house—a mine building—lying some distance away from the others, which was held by a strong force of the enemy. We put a shell into the gable, and knocked it to pieces. The men holding it crept away. It was determined to make a dash along the road—we were following the road all the time—which runs round the north side of the town. We could see nobody, and were simply fighting puffs of smoke. Not a head showed anywhere. Those fellows are simply marvelous at taking cover.

"We got our guns into action again to check them, but we were dropping freely. About 7:30 in the evening of the same day (Wednesday) about 1,000 mounted men appeared on a ridge between us and the town, formed in open order, making a line about 2,000 yards long. Meanwhile, the firing was being heavily kept up by concealed men, and we were losing men fast. As soon as these horsemen showed up we formed up in a long line to charge them, but the moment we charged they simply vanished like smoke into the veldt. We followed them up, and then, as the ground seemed to swallow them up, we retreated again, and formed laager, still under a hot fire. All night we lay in laager, with the bullets dropping into us, for the Boers went on firing among the wagons from all round Krugersdorp. It was not easy to sleep, but many a one of us slept all the same. I myself nodded in the saddle and dropped over on to the horse's neck. Our scouts and outlying pickets replied to the fire intermittently."

"Were not you getting tremendously fagged by this time, Capt. Thatcher?"

"Yes, indeed, we were. We had been pushing on all Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, almost without a stop."

"Was not that bad tactics though? Would it not have been better to take up a position and get some rest?"

"Not with the object we were aiming at in view. We could not afford to give the Boers time to mass. Our one chance was to push on right through, without stopping anywhere. For the same reason there was never any idea of stopping to find a position and get cover. We simply rode on, affording a good mark for bullets, and were shot as we rode. My horse was shot under me, but we had plenty of led horses."

"Very well; we have now come to Thursday morning."

"Well, about dawn a strong attack was made, and we pushed on, following the road round the north side of Krügersdorp. We were being fired at from the outlying houses of the town and from the sluits on each side of the road so heavily that we had to give it up. Men were tumbling out of the saddle on all sides. We turned and tried to ride round the south side of the town, the idea being to make a flank attack on the enemy's left, and so we came to Doornkop."

"Would you mind drawing some sort of a plan?"

Capt. Thatcher then rapidly sketched a kind of horseshoe of rising ground, with a flat, saucerlike inclosure within it, a couple of houses, the farm Doornkop in the middle, and the road running past and through them. The officer continued:

"This is just a typical position. On every occasion the place the Boers chose was situated on rising ground, or kopjes, mostly with stones from behind which to fire, and commanding the road from both sides."

"Could not you in such a case divide and try to outflank the position?"

"No; at Doornkop they were on all sides of us, and were also closing in on our rear. We soon found ourselves hotly engaged with about 3,000 or 4,000 men intrenched in a really strong position. We were absolutely in the open, without cover of any sort, and our fighting strength was by this time reduced to only 200 or 300 men. We were dragging our wounded with us in wagons, and the rest of the force was either looking after these wagons or wounded themselves, or so knocked up with fatigue as to be incapable of firing. Under these circumstances, of course, it was simply impossible to try to outflank them. They had every man of us completely at their mercy, unless a diversion had been made from the other side.

"Well, this fight started in the early dawn. It was bitterly cold. One's hands were numbed. There had been a storm of rain during the night. The sickening conviction had begun to grow on us that Johannesburg was not stirring a finger to help us. We kept up a running fight under those conditions, against odds ten to one, from 5 o'clock in the morning until half-past eleven. On all sides men were heard cursing Johannesburg, though that was the only thing in the way of a complaint that ever reached my ears, save the cries for water of the wounded. Water, however, we had none to give them. We had no water to keep the Maxims cool and they became jammed. With the fire growing thicker every minute, not an enemy visible, our position so hemmed in that there was no cover even at the farmhouse, Jameson determined to waste no more men and ordered a flag of truce to be hoisted."

"What is the flag of truce on these occasions?"

"On this occasion it was a torn shirt."

"Did the burghers stop firing at once?"

"Not at once; not for ten minutes. They had some artillery from Pretoria which had just come up on our left flank, and were just testing the range with it. Our Maxims could have knocked spots out of the artillery, but our ammunition had quite run out. The men had only a few cartridges left. And now comes the bitter thing. When the artillery first began to play away we said, 'Thank God! Here are these Johannesburg fellows at last.' We thought they were our allies. When they turned out to be the enemy one simply did not feel as though one cared to hang on to life any longer. However, presently, when the flag was well seen and our fire had entirely stopped, up popped men in all directions and came down upon us like swarms of ants out of the earth. Where just before there was not a man to be seen, now the whole country side seemed suddenly alive with them. Waving their rifles, they rode down on us."

"How did the column behave?"

"The men threw themselves down on the ground, without caring a pin, and tried to go to sleep. A man said to me, 'What will they do to us?' and I said, 'Oh, we shall all be shot.' But, as it turned out, they treated us tremendously well, gave us food and did all they could for us. Conditions were agreed upon with Jameson and the men's arms were taken away."

"What were the conditions?"

"Jameson first asked that we should be conducted over the border, but, of course, they scouted the idea. Then he asked that our lives should be spared. They said they would not promise to spare his life; that would depend on the authorities at Pretoria. Jameson said he did not care about his own life; he would accept those terms for the men. On that understanding he surrendered. Then they were marched off under escort."

"And you?"

"As it happened, I was the only one dressed differently from the others. I wore an ordinary rough brown jacket, being the only volunteer from outside. The rest wore a dark gray uniform. Capt. White suggested to me that I should try and gallop through the lines, and go and tell Johannesburg. I saw that this would be simply impossible. The Boers were everywhere. However, I rode quietly off in the direction of Commmandant Cronje, who presently hailed me, and asked why I was not going with the others. I said I was in a minute. The men with Cronje began handling their rifles. They would have put a bullet into me without waiting. I turned and rode after the other prisoners, revolving plans. I was full in sight of the party with Cronje, when I met a gentleman whose card I have in my pocket."

Here Capt. Thatcher produced a card and put it on the table, with the remark, "That piece of paper saved me." On it was written, "Mr. W. van Klonowski, Krugersdorp," and across the corner was simply the word "Press."

"Who is this Klonowski?"

"He was commanding the Pretoria Artillery."

"Had you ever seen him before?"

"No; I hailed him in the most natural way with the remark that I was The Cape Times correspondent, had just arrived on the scene, had missed the battle, and would he tell me all about it? 'Certainly,' says he, most anxious to describe the exploits of the Boers. He took me alongside, and we rode together into Krugersdorp, passing on the road Cronje, who concluded I had surrendered to Klonowski.

"All the way along the latter gave me a stirring description of the fight, which I had been through, and I asked him quantities of questions. 'Come along,' he said; 'you ought to see the wounded.' Now, I did not want to see the wounded, as it was perfectly certain that our men might recognize me, and betray me unawares. So I just took a cursory look into the shed, and said I would skip that part. I said I had been riding hard and wanted food, which, indeed, was the literal truth. He took me to his house and gave me something to eat, and then for the first time it struck me that after all I should get though.

"But how to get away through Krugersdorp without being stopped? Have you not got a monument or something here?' I said. 'I ought to describe that for The Cape Times.' 'Yes,' he said; 'come along and I will show it to you.' And in the end I managed to get seen patrolling the town of Krugersdorp, always in company with Klonowski.

"When night fell I stole off to a man I knew in Krugersdorp, buried my clothes, borrowed fresh ones from him which fitted me very absurdly, he being as short and fat as I am long and thin, slept in a shed, and next morning strolled over to the railway station without any one stopping me. A train was just starting for Johannesburg. I got in and sat down. Opposite me was a man, who presently said in the most ordinary way in the world, 'How did you escape?' 'Escape from what?' 'Oh, I saw you riding round the town yesterday with Sir John Willoughby. You are one of Jameson's officers.' I asked him who he was. He replied that he was a Government detective, but he added, 'I will see you through.' He was a good fellow, and so he did. At Johannesburg, where I had never set foot before, he got another man to direct me to the house of one of the leaders of the movement. When I tumbled in upon him you may imagine what my first question was."

"And what was his answer?"

"He simply said first that they had not the slightest idea we were so near, their information being far behind the Government's. Secondly, that they thought the armistice put them, as it were, on parole. He also entered into the difficulties of the position, which I can assure you were considerable, though it does seem strange to me that no leader arose strong enough and prompt enough to rush out the one or two hundred men who might have saved everything."

"What about the Boer losses—they say they had only three or four killed?"

"That is simply ridiculous. Although they were so well covered most of the time, we did great execution outside Krugersdorp with the shell firing. However much they lay low, we burst one or two shrapnels right into the 'brown,' scattering men and horses."

"But why should the Boers tell lies about the number of their killed? Surely their object is to excite the indignation of all South Africa?"

"I think they must be doing it in order to put heart into the burghers. Some of them would be rather depressed by heavy mortality, though I must say they behaved splendidly all through. Their courage is equal to their tactical shrewdness."

"In one or two quarters some cold water has been thrown on the heroism of the column. What do you think of it?"

"Think! I think that I never saw such a splendid lot of fighters in my life, and I have been with some of the best fighters in the world. I was at the taking of Mandalay in 1885, was in the Black Mountain expedition, was one of the first up at the Ruby mines with the column under Gen. Stewart, was fired on all the way, have had a shot in the chest, and you see this big hole in my forehead which was made with a butt end; but I have never seen any men braver than these."

"Were they good shots?"

"Splendid shots. They were mostly Afrikanders."

"The names have an English sound about them?"

"Yes; colonial-born sons of English parents. But some of the names are Dutch-Afrikander; Marais, for instance. They were all practiced riders and shots. They all realized that it was a dash through, and that we must just expose ourselves the whole time. It was a bit of bravado, perhaps, when the crack shot of the column, with bullets simply cutting up the field around him, calmly stood up in order to get a better aim, and in the very act of firing was shot through the neck. One fellow was shot through both thighs. He was with a little party of eight who were cut off, and he dragged himself along with his hands to a point to shoot from, took off his bandolier, and kept about sixty Boers at bay, taking them off until he was shot himself. Some of the column were mere boys. The thirst was worse than the hunger. We drank water out of the sluits that was like thick cocoa."

"One more word, Capt. Thatcher. What do you think of 'Dr. Jim' himself and his generous blunder?"

"D—n the blunder! I tell you he is simply the grandest man I ever met."

The Dog and the Porcupine.

From The Bedford (Ky.) Banner-Democrat.

Mr. James Williams, the mail carrier from Corn Creek, brought to town one day recently several porcupine quills. Mr. Williams informs us that a gentleman living just across the river from Corn Creek owns a dog that frequently goes out hunting by itself. It returned last Friday from its usual hunt litterly filled with porcupine quills. By its actions, the dog indicated that it wanted some one to go with it, and its master followed, and was surprised when the dog led him to the dead body of a large porcupine.

ALLISON OUTWITS DUBOIS

The Senate Experiences a Decided Change of Heart.

A DEFEAT FOR THE YOUNGER ELEMENT

The Appropriation Bills Will Not Be Distributed Among the Committees—Surprising Shifting About of Old Members.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate gave an entertaining exhibition of its versatility today at the expense of Mr. Dubois and other representatives of the "younger element," in the body.

The resolution offered by Mr. Dubois last December, providing that the general appropriation bills should be distributed among the various committees charged with the consideration of their subject matter, was taken up three days ago, by the decisive vote of 49 to 24. The leading members of the Appropriations Committee had made what appeared to be an ineffectual effort to sidetrack the resolution, and when the vote was taken Mr. Dubois and his associates in the movement to strip the Appropriations Committee of its power assumed that the battle was won. So sanguine was Mr. Dubois that he asked that the resolution be temporarily laid aside in order that the Deficiency Appropriation bill, consideration of which previously had been refused, might be taken up.

It was decided, however, to settle the fate of the Dubois resolution as soon as possible, and Mr. Aldrich, in behalf of the Appropriations Committee, made the point of order that the resolution was not in order because written notice had not been given the Senate by Mr. Dubois of his intention to call it up. To the "younger element," this point appeared to be far fetched, and they opposed it with the utmost confidence. It served its purpose, however, as to-day's proceedings show.

Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, marshaled his forces, and the liveliest season of wirepulling known to Senators began. While exhaustive speeches were being made on the floor, in the succeeding two days, for and against the proposition to distribute the appropriation bills, Mr Allison's friends were playing havoc with the Dubois forces.

The youthful Senator from Idaho yesterday, for the first time, apparently, became suspicious. Senators on whom he had placed great reliance suddenly grew cold on the subject of the proposed change in the rules. When the Senate adjourned last night, it was apparent to close observers that the Committee on Appropriations had succeeded in changing sentiment in the chamber on the all-important question.

The final test of strength occurred this afternoon, and the Dubois resolution was swept out of sight on a motion by Mr. Allison to refer it to the Committee on Rules, with instructions to report it back to the Senate on the first Monday of next December, with or without amendment. The vote stood 40 to 28.

Mr. Dubois's face presented an interesting study as the extent of the Senate's reversal of its original position became apparent. He sat beside Mr. Allison, whose joy was unconcealed, and offered that Senator his hand when the result was announced. Mr. Hill, who had championed the Dubois movement, strove to look pleasant, but it was apparent that he felt the sting of the overwhelming defeat. Naturally, the methods of Mr. Allison and his friends in this contest are being discussed, and the intimation is plainly conveyed that something more convincing than the arguments heard on the floor brought about the downfall of the resolution. Twenty-one votes were changed these days on the proposition. Among the Senators who reversed their positions, according to the two test roll calls, were Bacon, Bate, Berry, Burrows, Caffery, Lindsay, Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Sewell, Sherman, Vilas, and Voorhees.

Mr. Sherman made a speech Tuesday, favoring a less comprehensive scheme than that contained in the resolution. Mr. Sewell spoke Wednesday in behalf of distributing the appropriation bills. So did Mr. Burrows. The reason given by the latter for changing front was that several appropriation bills already had been considered by the Appropriations Committee, and that in these circumstances, and in order to avoid complications, it was advisable to have action upon the resolution deferred until the beginning of the next session.

Most of the Senators whose votes have been recorded on both sides of the question have refrained from offering any explanations. One reason given for the surprising change of sentiment is that Senator Hill, who was Mr. Dubois's chief supporter, and whose antipathy to the Senate rules is well known, would attempt to make the "revolutionary" step proposed lead to others still more revolutionary, and eventually to the introduction of the previous question in the Senate. Another reason advanced was that a change at this time would be regarded as a slight upon Mr. Allison. There is no hope of the question being revived in the present session.

A PACIFIC CABLE PROJECT.

Hearing Before a Senate Sub-Committee—A Bonus Asked.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Senators Frye and Mills, sitting as a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, this morning heard E. L. Bayliss, S. C. Neale, and James A. Scrymser, in advocacy of the Carter bill for the construction of a telegraph cable from the United States to Japan by way of Hawaii. Mr. Scrymser is the President of several of the cable companies operating between this country and the West Indies and South America.

This cable, he informed the committee, would be 6,590 miles in length, divided as follows: Two thousand and ninety-seven miles to Hawaii, 1,991 miles to the Marshall Islands, and 2,502 miles to Yokohama. At the Marshall Islands the cable would be but 2,295 miles from the coast of Australia, should it be desirable in the future to lay a cable there.

The cost of the cable contemplated under this bill is estimated at $7,500,000, and the company asks from the United States $175,000 a year for twenty years, and during the same period the Japanese Government is to be asked to contribute $200,000 a year, the two sums being 5 per cent. on the investment. In return the company offers to carry all Government messages free of cost.

Mr. Scrymser laid stress upon the fact that the bonus asked of the United States was considerably less than the annual cost of maintaining any one of the large men-of-war that were being added to the navy, and that, in connection with Hawaii alone the bonus would result in a saving to the Government in its annual expense account, to say nothing of the immediate communication established between this country and Japan and Russia, independent of foreign Governments.

THE SENATE'S PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Senator Frye of Maine Elected to the Position Without Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—When the Senate was called to order this morning, the Secretary read a note from the Vice President, saying that he would not be present this morning. As soon as this note was read, a resolution was offered by Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) and agreed to without dissent, that the Senate do now proceed to the election of a President pro tempore of the Senate. This was immediately followed by another resolution, also offered by Mr. Hale, declaring William P. Frye, Senator from the State of Maine, elected President pro tempore of the Senate, to hold office during the pleasure of the Senate.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) said:

Mr. Secretary, I have been introduced by the unanimous vote of Senators on this side to present the name of Mr. Harris of Tennessee, whom the Democrats, when they had control of the body, honored themselves by selecting as President pro tempore of the Senate. The Senate further conferred an honor upon him in not permitting any other name to be presented in opposition to his. That was in accordance with a precedent which has given, in the last few years, not the appearance of a scramble for that high position, but giving it to the majority—as in the case of the distinguished Senators from Nebraska (Mr. Manderson) and from Kansas, (Mr. Ingalls.) Senator Harris, appreciating, as a matter of course, the compliment which his colleagues on this side pay him, has requested me, in view of the precedents and of his own desire, not to present his name. And only because of that request I fail to carry out the directions of the Democrats of the chamber.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.,) then took the floor. He said:

Mr. Secretary, I avail myself of this occasion to tender my profound thanks to the Democratic Senators for the honor they did me in nominating me for re-election, my term of office as President pro tem. of the Senate having expired with my then Senatorial term on the 4th of March last. As already stated by my friend from Maryland, the then Senator from the State of Nebraska was in March, 1891, elected President pro tem. of the Senate without division, and without a single dissenting vote. In March, 1893, the Senate honored me by electing me in the same manner. It is true that, in 1891, there was a Republican majority in this body, and that in 1893 there was a Democratic majority here. It is also equally true that the Republicans lack one of a majority in the chamber as the Senate is now constituted. But notwithstanding that fact, and in order that there shall not be even the appearance of friction, and in order that the kindly relations which should exist between every Senator and the presiding officer shall exist, my own personal wish is that the distinguished Senator from Maine may be elected to that high position, in the same manner as Senator Manderson, in 1891, and as I, in 1893. This much I have deemed it proper to say.

The Populist Party was next heard from, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) saying:

Mr. Secretary, the Populist Party, numbering six Senators, concluded some time ago to present the name of the Senator from South Dakota, (Mr. Pettigrew, Pop.,) for the office of President pro tem. But in view of the fact that there has been such a harmonious union, or that there is to be such a harmonious union, between the Democratic and Republican Parties in this Chamber, I do not know that it would be worth our while to present his name. We can certainly have no choice between the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris) and the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye.) Either Senator, we are confident, would make a competent presiding officer, fair in his rulings. Therefore the Populist Party, while holding to its determination to stand as a distinct party on all vital matters in this Chamber, will not offer any resistance to the election of the Senator from Maine.

The Secretary put the question, declared Mr. Hale's resolution agreed to, and requested Senators Hale and Harris to conduct the President pro tem. elect to the chair. There the oath of office was administered by the Secretary to Senator Frye, who, in taking the chair, said:

Senators, I am profoundly grateful for this exceedingly generous expression of your confidence. I can only try to justify it by bringing to the discharge of the duties of this office to which you have elected me fidelity and strict impartiality. The Secretary will read the Journal of yesterday.

The Journal was read, and the routine morning business of the Senate was proceeded with in the usual manner.

LECTURE BY CARROLL D. WRIGHT

The United States Commissioner of Labor Talks on "Social Statistics" Before School of Social Economics.

Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, delivered the third lecture of his series before the School of Social Economics in its hall at 34 Union Square last night.

Mr. Wright took for his subject "Social Statistics," dealing with the value of statistics relating to births, deaths, marriages, divorces, crime, pauperism, &c.

"The statistics of births, deaths, and marriages in the United States are very defective, there being but few States having registration boards, and in some of them the laws are not well enforced.

"This being so, the death rate given in cities is very misleading in many respects. The faults of enumeration, taken in relation to the faults of registration of births and deaths, lead to many erroneous conclusions as to the birth and death rates. The death rate is calculated with fair accuracy in a census year, because of the recent enumeration of the population, but in subsequent years the death rate is ascertained by estimating the actual number of deaths proportionately to the estimated population. Dr. John S. Billings, the most eminent authority in this country on vital statistics, says that the Federal census does not secure more than 60 or 70 per cent. of the deaths, and Mr. Wright has also found that in States where the law requires returns of marriages, they are oftentimes at least 10 per cent. out of the way.

"According to the Federal census, of the number of persons fifteen years old and over in the United States in 1890, 36.87 per cent. were single, and 7.65 per cent. widowed or divorced. Considering this fact relative to nativity, it is found that 66.96 per cent. of all persons twenty years old and over of the native white persons having native parents, were married, and 53.68 per cent. of the native white population having foreign parents were married. Of the white population of foreign birth 66.89 per cent were married. In France 33 per cent. of the population over sixteen years old are not married; in England and Wales, 37 per cent.; in Italy, 37 per cent.; in Germany, 42 per cent.; in Belgium, nearly 45 per cent., and in Ireland, 45 per cent.

"Taking the whole population of the United States, is is found that 59.29 per cent. are single, 35.66 per cent. married, 4.74 per cent. widowed, 0.20 divorced.

"The statistics of crime, pauperism, and insanity are beset with many difficulties, and often lead to many false conclusions when comparisons are attempted, because more recent statistics are more nearly perfect than they were a decade or a generation ago, and the effort to compare imperfect with perfect, or nearly perfect, statistics results in a very wide variation from the truth. The difficulties are increased when criminal conditions are attempted.

"A certain State has in its criminal code over 150 offenses defined as crimes and punishable as such, while another State has about 100 offenses so described and punishable. To compare the criminal statistics of these two States is simply criminal in itself, especially as the punishment for the same crime varies as widely as the number of crimes. One State punishes adultery with imprisonment in the State penitentiary, while in another State adultery is punished by a fine of $20. All these difficulties make it quite impossible to compare criminal statistics.

"An interesting example of this may be drawn from the statistics of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, where such statistics from 1860 to 1879, inclusive, a period of twenty years, were very perfect. They show that during that period the total number of sentences for all kinds and classes of crime arose from 16,513 to 28,149, being an increase of 70.4 per cent., while the increase of population was but 50.4 per cent. There had been a very great decrease in the last year, but in 1873 the number of sentences amounted to 46,684, the increase over 1860 being 144 per cent., while the increase of population was but 34 per cent. This would show a remarkable increase in crime in the staid Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but analysis shows that 60 per cent. of all the sentences during that whole twenty years were what might be denominated 'rum offenses,' a class of crimes brought into existence, so far as classification is concerned, by legislative enactment.

"For all crimes other than for drunkenness and like offenses during the same period, there was but 20 per cent. increase, as against 50.4 increase of population. Taking the high crimes, those that really constitute the volume of crime in a community, the increase was 39.5, while the population increased 50.4, as stated. Sixty per cent. of the sentences during the twenty years named was the result of legislation, and the new crimes added by law should be eliminated when comparisons are made, and only those crimes that existed at a previous period brought into comparison at the later period. Civilization has raised many things formerly considered as, perhaps, immoral and as offenses against the moral law into well-defined crimes. The result is, that we are constantly increasing the work of the criminal courts, and the number of sentences has positively increased, even when the volume of crime may have been decreased."

ALARM FOR MISSING WOMAN

Husband Fears She Has Drowned Herself—Not Seen Since Thursday.

Augustus Worth of 257 West Thirty-ninth Street called at Police Headquarters yesterday and asked that an alarm be sent out for his wife, Annette, who left her home about 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon and has not since been heard from.

The missing woman is twenty-four years old. She left a note on the table, which read: "The tide is high, and I hope it will carry my body out to sea." Worth said that his wife has been suffering lately from a fit of melancholia. He fears that while temporarily insane she may have drowned herself. She has no children, and her only relative is a sister living in Philadelphia. The husband says he is sure that if his wife went there her sister would have notified him immediately.

There is no record on the police books of the young woman having fallen into their hands or having been sent to any of the hospitals.

NEEDS OF THE ARMENIANS

Duke of Westminster's Word to the Relief Committee Here.

SEEKS THIS COUNTRY'S FURTHER AID

How the Funds Are Distributed and Carried into the Interior—Appeal for More Money to Relieve the Distress.

The Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association has received from the Duke of Westminster, together with the acknowledgment of the last remittance of £600, an expression of his opinion as to the value of the moral support of the United States in strengthening the hands of the friends of the Armenians' cause in England. Edward Atkin, writing for the Duke, says:

"Some difficulty has been experienced by her Majesty's Government in persuading the Turkish authorities to consent to the relief work being extended, and the Duke of Westminster ventures to suggest that it may be possible for your association to urge upon the Secretary of State at Washington the ardent desire of this committee that the representative of the United States at the Porte should be instructed by President Cleveland to secure the safety not only of United States subjects, but of the Christians who have been educated in the schools and colleges founded by them; and so to heartily support and strengthen the hands of her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte.

"There has not been, in the Duke's opinion, any occasion during the present century when the duty of the two English-speaking nations has been more clearly defined for them than by the terrible series of brutal murders organized by the infamous gang of courtiers at the palace of the Sultan; and the need for an immediate understanding on the question of the Armenian massacres is called for alike by the voice of Christendom and humanity on both sides of the Atlantic. Joint action by your Government and ours should redound to their everlasting credit."

In response to inquiries concerning the extent of the field covered by the Grosvenor House Committee in the distribution of relief in Armenia the Duke of Westminster has just sent the following letter to the Armenian Relief Association, being a copy of a communication from the Foreign Office:

"In a letter dated the 7th inst. the Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Fund informed the Marquis of Salisbury that it was desired to obtain from her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople an estimate of the amount of money which would be required to deal with the present state of destitution in the Armenian provinces.

"A telegram was at once addressed to Sir Philip Currie on the subject, and I am directed by Lord Salisbury to state that a reply has been received from his Excellency to the following effect:

"'Committees for the distribution of relief have already been established under the supervision of the British Consular offices, and the Armenian missionaries of Erzroum, Trebizond, Van, Bitlis, Mamouret-ul-Aziz, Harput, Sivas, Diarbekir, Arabgeer, Mardin, Marsovan, Caesarea, Aintab, and Marash. Any funds intrusted to these committees would be available not only for the relief of the distress in the towns, but also in the country districts of which they form the centres, and in which the Armenian population principally resides. The money would be apportioned to the needs of each locality. It is estimated that a sum of £50,000 or £60,000 will be required to keep the people from starvation until next April.'"

The Armenian Relief Committee sends out this communication in connection with the letters from England:

"The six provinces which have been laid waste by the massacres of the past three months, leaving hundreds of thousands destitute and on the point of starvation in the heavy Winter now upon them, are thus fully covered by the reliable agencies of the London committee. Our association remits funds by cable to the Duke of Westminster, who sends them on to Sir Philip Currie in Constantinople by similar message, so that relief sent from here reaches sufferers in the interior of Armenia within a short time. Over $100,000 has already been sent through London and Constantinople committees. The committee in Boston has sent over over $50,000; more than $5,000 has been remitted by our association. In view of the widespread interest in the United States in the fate of the sufferers, it should certainly be possible to raise the amount needed to keep hundreds of thousands alive until the Spring.

"We earnestly appeal to all whose hearts have been moved by the suffering of the starving multitude in Armenia to send us what they can for immediate transmission to Armenia through the reliable agencies as explained by the letter from the British Foreign Office. All contributions should be sent to the Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association, Charles H. Stout, National Bank of the Republic, New-York City.

"This association has done extensive work in rousing public interest in the ultimate deliverance of the Armenian people from the bloody oppression of Mohammedan misrule and fanaticism. It is evident that saving the Armenians from starving will be of little avail if fire and sword are to continue the work of brutal extermination. We appeal to all friends of humanity to support the association in sustaining efficiently the work of aiding every legitimate effort for the establishment of the security of life, honor, property, and religion in Armenia.

"It is impossible to give the remotest idea of the extent of the atrocities and the consequent suffering in Armenia as revealed by official and private information daily received by our association. We are justified in affirming that all that has been made public through press dispatches is not only free from exaggeration, but falls far short of revealing the real extent of the disaster. We are also able to testify to the profound gratitude of the Armenian people for the sympathy and help given by the American people, and their earnest appeal that the friends of the cause may persist in demanding deliverance for them in the name of God and humanity. The bulletins of the association will be sent upon application addressed to the office, Mail and Express Building.

"J. BLEECKER MILLER, Chairman Executive Committee.
"HERANT M. KIRETCHJIAN, General Secretary, Armenian Relief Association."

HELD ITS ANNUAL ELECTION

Meeting of the Business Men's Democratic Association.

The Business Men's Democratic Association held its annual election of officers at the Hotel Savoy last night. There was no opposition to the regular ticket, which was substantially the same as last year's list of officers. The ticket follows:

President—Theodore W. Myers; Treasurer—W. I. Young; Secretary—Julius D. Mahr; Vice Presidents—Roswell P. Flower, John H. Inman, James H. Parker, W. H. Duckworth, Charles McK. Leoser, James S. Coleman, W. B. Blackwell, R. F. Bloomer, Antonio Rasines, Delano C. Calvin, J. H. Flagler, Franklin Edson, Hermann Ridder, David McClure, Thomas Lenane, F. B. Gurney, Charles B. Peet, Cornelius O'Reilly, George W. Anderson, M. J. Ahern.

Executive Committee—Joseph J. O'Donohue, Evan Thomas, John A. Sullivan, M. W. Carr, S. Ellis Briggs, H. D. McCord, John McAnerney, George F. Gantz, James H. Snyder, Alexander Meakim, Charles F. Allen, Henry J. Mahr, Walter Stanton, Nelson Smith, Asa A. Ailing, George H. Stonebridge, Jr., E. D. Neustadt, Henry A. Rogers, George W. Olivit, Charles A. King, M. Rittenhouse, L. J. Callanan, John A. Mapes, L. H. Andrews, W. D'H. Washington.

Inspectors of Election—S. S. Nicholas, W. B. Young, Edward Zimmer.

The club, following its usual custom, will take an active part in the Presidential campaign of this year.

The Lone Juryman Not Unanimous.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

In the trial of a case in Powell County not long ago the attorneys objected to all the jurors who had been summoned save one. As no others were at hand, it was agreed that the action should be tried by the one remaining juryman. After the evidence was heard, the Judge told the lone juror to retire and make up a verdict. He retired, and, after staying out for over an hour, came back and reported solemnly that the jury had failed to agree upon a verdict.

NO WORD FROM THE SHERIFF

Makes No Statement About the Trouble With Mr. Meyer—His Secretary, However, Has Something to Say.

Sheriff Tamsen was not in his office yesterday, and it was said that his statement in regard to the trouble he had with Peter F. Meyer at the annual dinner of the third panel of the Sheriff's jury, which was held at the Hotel Savoy Thursday night, was not ready for publication. It may be given out to-day.

The cause of the disagreement between Sheriff Tamsen and Mr. Meyer, the foreman of the jury and a partner of Richard Croker in the real estate business, was said to be the refusal on the part of Mr. Meyer to supply the Sheriff with all the invitations he wished for his friends.

Three of the friends of the Sheriff, Mr. Meyer declared, were at the dinner Thursday night and were politely requested by him to leave. One of them was George Strassner, the Sheriff's private secretary; another was an editorial writer on a German newspaper, and the third an employe in the Sheriff's office.

Private Secretary Strassner said yesterday that he had not been ordered from the banquet by Mr. Meyer. "Oh, no," said the secretary of the Sheriff, "he only came up to me and talked about my not having any right to be there—said people who weren't invited had no right to be there. I turned to Mr. Meyer and said, 'What are you getting at?' He said something more about persons being there who were not wanted, and said, 'I will see the Sheriff.'

"'I said, 'See the Sheriff if you want to. I don't want your dinner. I don't want to eat your dinner or drink your wines. I am here in my official capacity as the Sheriff's private secretary.'"

"Didn't you remain and eat the dinner, Mr. Strassner?"

"Yes, my duty to the Sheriff required me to remain. You know that I have to take down the Sheriff's speeches."

"Mr. Meyer says he ordered you out and that you left and then slipped back. Is that true?"

"No; I will show them all some day what I am. I have a great political future. I have brains and they have money. I haven't a lot of real estate, but I have a political future, a great political future before me.

"Oh, if I were only Sheriff things would be different. I would get rid of the whole lot of them. If the Sheriff had taken my advice there would not have been this trouble. When the Sheriff comes down he will tell you some things."

Peter F. Meyer refused to discuss the incident that occurred at the dinner. He said that he had nothing to add to the statement he made Thursday night.

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